

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVII, No. 50

HONOLULU, H. I., TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1902—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2397.

## EDWARD ENTERS HIS CAPITAL

### King and Queen Safely Reach London.

Recovery of the Monarch From His Illness—Whitelaw Reid's Great Honor.

LONDON, June 23.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra arrived from Windsor at 12:30 p. m. today. His Majesty appeared to be in his usual health.

With the return of the court to London from Windsor today the festivities of the coronation may be said to have commenced, and each day until midnight Saturday, when the last gun of the royal salute will be fired by the fleet at Spithead, will furnish its quota of the attractions which promise to make the week memorable. From today the special Embassadors, envoys and princes invited to join in the festivities become the guests of the King. Throughout the day numbers of royal personages have been arriving from the continent.

A big throng took the opportunity of greeting the King and Queen on their entry into the capital and semi-state progress to Buckingham Palace. Accompanied by Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark, their Majesties reached Paddington at 12:30 p. m. and proceeded in semi-state landaus, drawn by four horses with postillions, preceded by outriders and attended by an escort of the Royal Dragon Guards, along the route usually followed by the late Queen Victoria. The thoroughfares were thickly lined with people and the enthusiasm of the spectators evinced their delight at the ocular proof of the recovery of the King from his recent indisposition. The King lost no time in alighting. He appeared to be in his usual health. He walked perhaps somewhat heavily, but showed few symptoms of his recent illness. Their Majesties reached Buckingham Palace shortly before 1 o'clock. They received the same hearty welcome from the thousands of people who congregated in the avenues leading to the royal residence as greeted them throughout the entire route from the station.

LONDON, June 23.—Whitelaw Reid, the special envoy of the United States to the coronation, began a busy week today. During the afternoon he made a round of visits at the embassies in a royal carriage, accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Sir Fleetwood Edwards, the extra equerry of His Majesty, who is in special attendance on Mr. Reid. Tomorrow all the members of the American special embassy will probably be present at a big reception of the special embassadors at Buckingham Palace. Tomorrow night will occur the state dinner in the ball room of Buckingham Palace, to which all the coronation guests have been invited. The ball room has been elaborately decorated. There will be a large table for the King and chief envoys at the end of the hall, and fifteen smaller tables for the other guests. Mr. Reid will be seated at the King's table, where the Princess of the Asturias (eldest sister of the King of Spain) will have the place of honor on the sovereign's right. Princess Henry of Prussia will be seated on His Majesty's left. Mr. Reid will be placed between the Earl of Pembroke, Lord Stewart of His Majesty's household, and the Maharajah of Gwalior, the most prominent of the visiting Indian Princes; Mrs. Reid will be seated at one of the smaller tables, between Prince George of Greece, who is an old friend, and Admiral Gervais, head of the French special embassy.

On Wednesday Mr. Reid alone of the members of the American embassy and Mrs. Reid will dine with the Prince and Princess of Wales at St. James Palace. On procession day, Friday, Mrs. Reid and Miss Reid will be the guests of the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Mistress of the Robes. Mr. Reid will drive in the procession with Admiral Gervais. Thus the representatives of the two great republics will be given equal prominence in the procession. After the procession Mr. Reid will lunch at Buckingham Palace. That night the members of the American Embassy will attend a dinner to be given by Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Secretary.

Mr. Reid will witness the naval review of Spithead, Saturday, from the royal yacht. On Monday, June 30th, Mr. and Mrs. Reid will be present at the gala opera performance and Tuesday, July 1st, they will attend the party at Windsor and afterward the reception of Lady Lansdowne, which will close the strictly official entertainments.

CAPE TOWN, June 23.—Lord Kitchener received a great public ovation on

## PICTORIAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK



JOHN EMMELUTH GETS THE CRAWL FEVER.



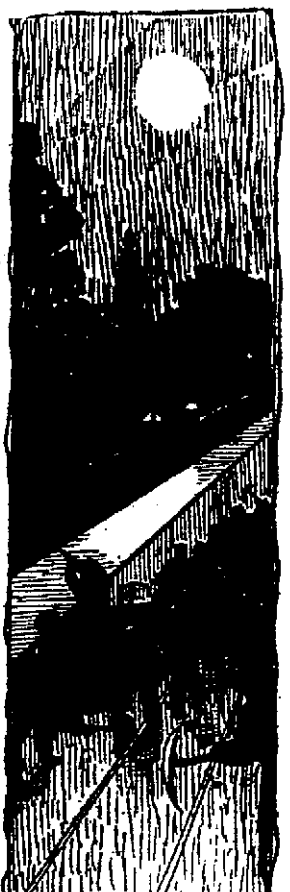
OUR ENGLISH RESIDENTS CELEBRATED A BIT DONTCHER KNOW



THERE WAS QUITE AN Eruption OF HOT AIR.



SPORTS LEAVING FOR HILLO



THEY DID A LITTLE RIGHT WORK.

## HAWAII AT WASHINGTON

Nothing Sure About a Commission Yet.

(Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—The Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico convened this morning, but most of the session was devoted to discussion of Porto Rican matters and only a few minutes were occupied with the Hawaiian bill. No progress was made. It seems impossible to give any intelligent forecast as to whether anything will be done by the committee at this session. The whole matter may go over till next December. It would not be surprising, however, if at the last moment, just as the session is closing, something should be done. I have intimated that in previous letters.

The opinion seems to prevail in the committee that Senator Mitchell's resolution for a commission to visit the Islands would be authorized, although nothing was done about it at the committee meeting this morning. Senator Foraker, the chairman, is said to be too busy to take the time this summer for a trip to Porto Rico, but it is said that Senator Burton of Kansas would like to go out to the Islands at Government expense. It is regarded as quite certain that the committee will authorize a commission to inquire into the validity of the ex-Queen's title or claims, provided sufficient Senators of the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico can be induced to make the trip.

Delegate Wilcox has not yet procured the petition of Honolulu people for the

installation of electric power on the Tramways line. He has been urged to present it by the committee but for some strange reason it has not yet appeared. The report of the subcommittee that considered the Tramways bill for the House Committee on Territories is as follows:

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE, RE HOUSE BILL 1302.

"This bill proposes granting to the Hawaiian Tramways Company, Limited, the right to convert its existing street railway (now operated by horse-power) into an electric traction; to erect poles, place wires, and do such other things as are necessary and properly incident thereto. After a careful hearing, at which the matter was fully and fairly presented to your committee by Hon. R. W. Wilcox and Mr. Edgar Cayless, both of whom are well and favorably known to your committee, we are of opinion that the rights and privileges sought by this bill seem to be equitable and just. We believe, however, that they should be granted by the legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, or at least that Congress should not, in the absence of grave necessity for its interposition, attempt local legislation in the Territories.

"While entertaining the views above expressed, regarding any action by Congress at this time, your committee recognizes the possibility that such contingency may arise as will render its interposition necessary, after the subject-matter of this bill shall have received, or at least invited the attention of the Legislature, and the Governor of Hawaii, and we therefore recommend that action thereupon, by Congress, be deferred until the next session, when further consideration may, or may not, be found necessary.

"Respectfully submitted, JAMES T. LLOYD, ABRAHAM L. BRICK, Committee."

Mr. Brown of the firm of Britton, Gray & Brown was at the Capitol this morning, looking into the question of the Tramways bill. He claims that it seeks to grant privileges which are in controversy with a suit he has now before the Supreme Court of the United States and which has not yet been decided. It is a case that was brought on appeal from Hawaii to the court here.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

## CABLE TO LAND AT SANS SOUCI

The Pacific Commercial cable will land at Sans Souci. The option of purchase given by F. M. Hatch to S. S. Dickenson of the cable company was accepted yesterday and surveyors will get to work today to place the lines around the property to be acquired.

As soon as the titles have been examined and the deeds pass there will be commenced the erection of the house which will serve as the land end of the deep sea line, and the emergency operating station.

The laying of the underground cable will be commenced as soon as bids have been received for the work, which will be asked soon. The cable will be laid down the Waikiki road and King street.

## Silver Men and Democrats Oppose and the Measure Lacks the Necessary Two Thirds Vote.

(Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—The Hawaiian currency bill, which passed the Senate some weeks ago, was defeated this afternoon in the House. It was brought up under suspension of the rules by Mr. Southard, chairman of the committee on coinage, weights and measures. There was a roll call on the passage and a majority for the bill, but not a two-thirds majority, which is required when a bill is brought up in that fashion. A way may be found before Congress adjourns to call it up under other circumstances, when it can be passed by a simple majority. The final vote was 114 yeas, 71 nays.

Mr. Southard, in calling up the bill, briefly explained its purpose and the reasons for urging it at this time. Mr. Gaines of Tennessee, the most voluble talker in the House, who has been quiet for several days on account of illness, got the floor on the bill and argued that Hawaiian coins were acceptable to all people in Hawaii, to the Government, to the business men, and to all others. Thereupon he thought it unnecessary to recoin the Hawaiian silver. There was no complaint from anybody and therefore he objected to the bill. He told how he had visited Hawaii, got his pockets full of Hawaiian silver and found no difficulty whatever in passing it.

Mr. Hill of Connecticut said he could convince the House in a few minutes that the bill was necessary. "The Hawaiian coins," said he, "are not legal tender beyond the sum of \$10. The bill passed the Senate unanimously. Senator Teller of Colorado made a speech in favor of it.

"This is purely a business transaction," Mr. Hill continued, and he explained how the Postoffice Department was embarrassed by the lack of such legislation. Mr. Hill read the following letter from the Postmaster at Honolulu:

"Honolulu Postoffice, Honolulu, H. I., May 20, 1902. Hon. First Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

"Sir: With reference to my letter of November 15th last in re Hawaiian silver coin, I would again call your attention to the fact that some of the bankers here are again agitating the advisability of not receiving Hawaiian coin.

"One bank here has deposited in its vaults about two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000) silver, about four-fifths of which is Hawaiian, which they claim cannot be sent to any other part of the United States in payment of debts, leaving only about one-fifth American silver available for that purpose.

"While there is no threat made that they will refuse Hawaiian silver, there is a hint given that they may do so, in which case this office would have to do the same.

"About the first of each month a great proportion of this coin is shipped to the various plantations to pay off employees, but by the middle of the month it finds its way back to Honolulu again, considerable of it through the Postoffice, and is soon piled up in the banks as before.

"I submit the above facts in order that the department may be aware of the conditions that exist here, and perhaps take some immediate action before it is taken up here with perhaps serious results to the community. Respectfully, JOS. M. OAT, Postmaster."

The following letter was also read, written to him by Mr. R. J. Wynne, First Assistant Postmaster General, being addressed to Hon. E. J. Hill of the banking and currency committee:

"In connection with the matter of the redemption of coins of Hawaii, upon which subject some legislation is pending, please find herein herewith, for your information, a copy of a letter from the Postmaster at Honolulu, Hawaii, of date of the 20th ultimo.

"It would seem that the subject is one well worthy of prompt attention."

Mr. Hill further explained that the recoinage would really result in a profit to the United States Government of \$15,000, over and above the cost of coinage.

Mr. Shafroth of Colorado thought there was no good reason for passing the bill. "Every tourist who goes to Hawaii," said he, "takes away some of those coins and it is only a question of time when the Hawaiian coin will all be absorbed in this way. There is no danger of a discount and it will cost considerable money to collect this money and recoin it. The question will take care of itself if let alone."

Mr. Southard of Ohio said Mr. Shafroth and one or two others were the only members opposing it. The Treasury Department approved the legislation and the people of Hawaii wanted it.

The vote was then taken. Mr. Shafroth of Colorado demanding a division. The result was 78 yeas and 50 nays, but so many additional votes were announced that the complete vote was not given, as Mr. Southard called for a record vote. The result of that was 114 yeas, and 71 nays, not a two-thirds majority. The bill was declared defeated.

Delegate Wilcox was not present during consideration of the measure. ERNEST G. WALKER.

## RECIPROCITY WITH CUBA DEAD ISSUE

### Roosevelt Not to Call Extra Session.

Senators Believe That Reciprocal Measures Are Now Only Iridescent Dreams.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—It has been determined that no reciprocity treaty with Cuba can be submitted at the present session of Congress. It was at first planned that, in the event of the failure of the administration managers in the Senate to secure favorable action on the Cuban sugar bill, a treaty would be drafted at once. This was on the understanding that Senor Quesada, the Cuban Minister here, had full powers and that a treaty could be drawn in Washington entirely. It is stated, now, however, that this cannot be done and that any draft of a treaty must go to Havana and be returned before it can be submitted to the Senate. This, of course, cannot be accomplished in the short space of time intervening before adjournment if the estimates of the leaders that Congress will adjourn by July 4th are correct.

No confidence is felt in administration circles as to the ability of the Senate managers to secure the ratification of a treaty, even if one is drawn, and while the President may feel called upon to put the matter to a test, it will be rather with the idea of demonstrating his own purpose to do everything possible for Cuba than in any expectation that a two-thirds vote for ratification could be received.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—President Roosevelt is making arrangements to leave Washington July 1st. He has abandoned his plan of sending in a reciprocity treaty during the present session, and is said to have been dissuaded also from calling a special session of the Senate to consider such a treaty. The President was strongly inclined to call the Senate immediately after adjournment, but such Senators as Hanna, Foraker, Aldrich, Allison, Fairbanks and Spooner argued against such a move on account of the political complications that might arise. It is known that the defeat of his cherished "Cuban relief" plan by the handful of stalwarts in the Senate was a bitter dose for the President to swallow, and only the combined counsel of the real party leaders could induce him to abandon his purpose to force the fight with the Senate. That his advisers have saved him from humiliation and possibly from political disaster no one here doubts.

Unless the unexpected occurs, Cuban reciprocity is shelved until next December at the earliest. While the light seems slow in penetrating, it is nevertheless dawning on Republicans generally that reciprocity is an iridescent dream, impossible of fulfillment if protection is to be maintained. America is now producing in some measure nearly every article consumed, so that reciprocity in products not grown or made in the United States must be restricted in scope. These facts are coming to be understood and by next winter ought to do away with all further talk of "reciprocity."

SESSION IS CLOSING.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The sessions of the Senate during the present week will be devoted to odds and ends of legislation. Some interest is manifested in notice of Senator Quay that tomorrow he would call up for the discharge of the Committee on Territories from further consideration of the omnibus statehood bill, in order to secure action on it during the present session, but the understanding now is that he will not press his motion and the question will go over until the next session of Congress, in obedience to the wish of the Republican leaders. Senator Bate, however, has stated that if Senator Quay does not press his motion, he (Bate) will move to have the committee discharged and the bill taken up. This motion would bring the question up, but coming from the minority side of the chamber it would be predestined to defeat.

The conference report on the naval appropriation bill will be submitted on Monday and early consideration will be given the report. There also will be an effort to have the dispute over the army bill adjusted during the week, with some prospect of success. The Committee on Appropriations will take up the general deficiency bill tomorrow, and probably will report it the latter part of the week. This is the last of the appropriation bills, and with its disposal there will be little in the way of the final adjournment of Congress. Senators generally predict that Congress will disperse between the first and the Fourth of July.



# REPUBLICAN CLUBS NAME OFFICIALS

## Judge Humphreys Was Snowed Under.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

THIRD PRECINCT, 4TH DISTRICT.	
Total number of votes cast.	116
M. P. Robinson gets.	110
A. S. Humphreys gets.	6
Majority for Robinson.	110

REPUBLICANISM got away with a rush last evening and in almost every precinct on the island there was held a meeting for the election of officers of clubs, which drew out a large and enthusiastic attendance.

The banner roll, the most interesting fight, the most pronounced victory was in the Third precinct of the Fourth district. Two candidates had been named for the office of president of the club of the precinct, and so warm became the feeling that while there had been present at the meeting for the nomination of officers only fourteen voters, the voting last evening brought out 116 men who enrolled themselves as members of the club.

Judge Abram Stephanus Humphreys, he of anti-British fame, was not given even a chance to surrender and make peace, but, opposing the election of Mark P. Robinson for president, he was beaten to a standstill, securing only six votes out of the total cast. The tip had gone forth that Humphreys would make a hard fight for the place, and he was on the ground early, conferring with some of his lieutenants, and anxiously watching for the coming of his Blucher, the leader of the Portuguese forces. But Blucher did not materialize, and when the count of the votes came it was with a rush of Robinson's ballots until it seemed only a procession. One hundred and ten there were at the finish, practically all of the Hawaiians, too, and the shouts which greeted the announcement showed the feeling of Republicans as to the popularity of the defeated candidate among his neighbors.

From everywhere came the report of practical unanimity of opinion, the votes being close in some places, and withdrawals in cases of ties, showing that the Republicans are animated by a spirit of harmony which bodes ill for the discordant elements and promises well for the success of the party. The several precincts where there were no elections held, the sixth of the Fourth district and the Ninth of the Fifth district, will meet later and choose their officers, and that this was not done conveys no idea of lack of interest, only that the men could not get together last evening.

### FOURTH DISTRICT.

First Precinct—Thirty-five members of the First Precinct Club gathered at the Government nursery to choose officers. Twenty-five of those present were Hawaiians and ten haoles, and the proportion being about the same that exists throughout the district, the proceedings showed that there has been a more than considerable growth of Republican sentiment along the lines marked out as winning ones in the special campaign.

There was no discussion leading up to the action of the club, but having before them the task of choice of officers, the members went to work with a will, and right well did they do their duty. The nomination of Charles L. Hopkins for president was the only one made and he was chosen without a dissenting vote, each member present casting his ballot for him. It was not so with the rest of the ticket, however, owing to the multiplicity of candidates, and the tellers had their hands full. A. W. Pearson and E. G. Keen counted the ballots. The contest for vice presidents resulted in the casting of twenty-six votes for W. Roe and twenty-four for Joseph Luahiwa, and the two were declared elected in the order named, as first and second vice presidents. Without opposition the following were chosen: Secretary, Edward S. Boyd; assistant secretary, Isaac Harbottle; treasurer, P. R. Helm. For judges of election the following were elected: J. Kalama, 26; S. Kamaiopili, 26; Joseph Luahiwa, 24. The executive committee brought out a contest. The first round of balloting showed the following: D. A. Kaiolo, 25; E. Towse and J. Kalama, 21 each; J. V. Vichavay, E. C. Keen and Kihuna, 18 each. This made a tie for the last place, there being two to elect, and Vichavay withdrew, thus giving the places to Kalama and Keen. The meeting adjourned amid cheers for the ladies.

Second Precinct—Between sixty and seventy members attended the meeting of the Second Precinct club, which was held in a tent at the corner of Pili and Lunalilo streets. There was but one set of nominees and these were elected unanimously. The following were the officers chosen: President, J. H. Soper; vice presidents, W. Kalo-moku, M. A. Gonsalves; secretary, T. H. Parris; assistant secretary, Patrick Gleason; treasurer, C. H. Atherton; judges, C. L. Beale, G. B. McCallan, C. B. Wilson; executive committee, J. H. Craig, R. Ahana, R. D. Mead, George Kawanishi, Charles Crozier.

As soon as the results were announced the officers were called upon for speeches. Colonel Soper spoke at some length, saying that the time had come for harmony and that there should be no factional feeling permitted to enter into the campaign which is now coming.

on. He asked every member present to make the campaign a personal matter and to push the work all through the summer and fall. He was followed by the others, each giving expression to similar sentiments. There was considerable enthusiasm aroused and before the meeting closed there was carried a motion to call a mass meeting of the voters for two weeks from last evening, at which time there will be several speakers to entertain the crowd.

## HUMPHREYS IS SNOWED UNDER

### THIRD PRECINCT.

There was a crowd gathered about the gate house of the lower reservoir long before the hour set for the meeting of the Third Precinct Club, and there was too, in the air, a feeling that the evening would not be without excitement. The signing of the roll began early, and nearly 100 men had put down their names before it was considered wise to get to balloting for the officers. The precinct gave to Parker only 77 votes and to Harris at the special election only 61 votes, but the activity of the party workers was such that when the polls were closed after the first ballot there were 116 names on the rolls, and the same number of ballots in the box.

Mark P. Robinson was present as chairman of the club to take charge of the proceedings, while Humphreys, who was making a contest for the chairmanship, it was openly said, for the purpose of thus launching his campaign for the delegateship before the return of Wilcox, with the hope of getting in on the Hawaiian vote and splitting it away from the present delegateship was on hand and busily in conference with some of his friends. It was known that he had started a fight for the place and had retained in his interest several leaders among the Hawaiians, but the friends of Robinson early declared that they would sweep the field, and the result showed that their confidence was well founded. The Humphreys men relied upon the Portuguese vote, but their hope was misplaced, for hardly a dozen voters of that nationality appeared. Some few of them came early and wanted to join the club, but as they could not sign the register they were told that they might not vote, and so disappeared.

There was hurrying about in hacks and much buttonholing of voters, some of the friends of Humphreys coming up from downtown to look over the field, but finding that there was no hope, they disappeared, leaving the First Judge of the First Circuit to meet

the expression of lack of confidence and distrust felt by his neighbors. Of the 116 members of the club about 75 are Hawaiians. Among the others are Dr. Sereno Bishop, A. T. Atkinson, T. A. Lloyd, E. A. Mott-Smith, A. L. C. Atkinson, Frank McIntyre, James McKee and some two score residents of the precinct.

The judges of election were first chosen, and they had control of the balloting for the other places. The roll was called and the members voted rapidly. The result, the snowing under of the "Bench in politics," was greeted with cheers, repeated thrice over. The list of officers follows:

President, M. P. Robinson; vice presidents, M. H. Saunders and J. Mana; secretary, George T. Kluegel; assistant secretary, C. Spencer; treasurer, D. K. Marques; Frank McIntyre, M. I. Silva; executive committee, A. L. C. Atkinson, J. P. Dias, A. G. Cunha, Sam Nuuanu, David Kaahauli.

Fourth Precinct—S. F. Chillingworth, president of the Fourth Precinct, took the chair and called the meeting to order in St. Antonio Hall. There were only about a dozen members of the club present, but they were enthusiastic enough to make up for any lack of numbers. All the nominations of the former meetings were confirmed by the election of the officers, excepting Fred Kaui, who had moved away from the precinct. There was a slight contest in the election of members of the executive committee, A. G. M. Robertson withdrawing, because he desired to be a candidate for convention delegate. W. C. King and J. F. Morgan were elected by a majority vote, J. J. Carden being the only opposing candidate.

President Chillingworth made a brief address calling for unity among the members, and saying he was willing to do all in his power to forward the interests of Republicanism in Hawaii. He offered further to give the use of his office or residence to the club or committee. Upon motion of Mr. Robertson, the executive committee is instructed to begin immediately the raising of funds for the next campaign, and making up a list of the voters in the precinct. The meeting adjourned to July 25th, when the delegates to the convention will be chosen. The following are the officers elected last night: President, S. F. Chillingworth; vice presidents, J. F. Chillingworth, Wm. W. Wynne, A. L. C. Atkinson, Wm. W. Wynne and Judas, Spencer; members of executive committee, A. H. Viera, W. C. King, Robert Kamaoka and J. F. Morgan.

Fifth Precinct—There was no meeting at the drillshed, only President Swain and Secretary Rose appearing. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

Sixth Precinct—No meeting was held.

### FIFTH DISTRICT.

First Precinct—There was a large

meeting of the Republicans of the First precinct held at the Kaneohe court house last evening and the result was the selection of many of the former leaders to take charge of the work during the coming campaign. The result of the balloting for officers was as follows: President, Frank Pahia; vice presidents, David Watson and Z. McKeague; secretary, Bishop Pahia; assistant secretary, David Watson; treasurer, E. B. Aikue; executive committee, George Davis, W. K. Lelelwi and H. C. Adams; judges of election, Z. McKeague, W. K. Lelelwi and John Bell. Thirty-nine men signed the roll.

Third Precinct—The meeting of the third precinct club was held in Wai-lua court house, there being in attendance a large gathering of the Republicans of the precinct, the Hawaiians being largely in the majority. The meeting was called to order by Col. Curtis P. Iaukea, who spoke at some length of the necessity for harmony of action and the need for complete organization that success may attend the fight during the coming campaign. The election for officers of the club resulted as follows: President, Curtis P. Iaukea; vice presidents, O. Cox and Alfred Kaili; secretary, Benj. Maugana; treasurer, F. W. Van Valkenburg; judges of election, J. Kakaakawa, H. Pilm-mer, J. H. Baranaba; executive committee, W. W. Goodale, Andrew Cox, H. Pilmmer, Oscar Cox, J. K. Kailanui. There was a full meeting and the utterances of the various speakers called forth much enthusiasm.

Sixth Precinct—There was a large gathering of Republicans at the Pearl City court house last evening when the reorganization of the precinct club took place. The utmost harmony prevailed, and in the speeches which marked the enthusiastic opening of the meeting, there was no other note. Among those who made addresses were Judge Hoo-kano, James Low, Frank Archer, L. L. McCandless, George Nawaakoa. The result of the balloting was as follows: President, Judge Hookano; vice president, H. Robertson, J. M. Ezera; secretary, H. Kuewa; assistant secretary, Paul Keppeler; treasurer, L. L. McCandless; judges of election, M. G. Corcoran, Edward E. W. Nawaakoa, George McCarthy; executive committee, J. H. Kahoa, J. Kauli, Edward Baker, S. K. Archer, R. A. Woodward. There were ten nominees for the executive committee places and the friendly contest was a spirited one. The decision was reached to begin work in the precinct at once.

## CITY PRECINCTS ARE IN HARMONY

Seventh Precinct—There were thirty-



Mark P. Robinson who defeated A. S. Humphreys for President of the 3d Precinct, 4th District Republican Club last night.

of the Seventh Precinct Club, held at the Reform School last night. The members were an enthusiastic lot, too, and their deliberations were marked by the greatest amount of cheering and the most encouraging expressions of harmony of action.

There was only one real contest and that was settled amicably by the withdrawal of E. C. Winston, who was given a lie vote by F. Rowald for the place on the executive committee. Judge Wilcox and Dr. Huddy spoke of the outlook as promising and there was no cloud upon the sky of Palama Republicanism. The following officers were chosen: President, Judge W. L. Wilcox; first vice president, George H. Huddy; second vice president, E. C. Winston; secretary, I. J. Sherwood; assistant secretary, Ellis A. Crawford; treasurer, K. R. G. Wallace; judges of election, William Henry, Captain J. C. Cluney, John Iihia; executive committee, I. Cockett, J. Kalana, S. Mahelona, Sam Paulo, F. Rowald.

Eighth Precinct—There were 20 members present at the meeting of the club of the eighth precinct, which was held at the warehouse in Liliha street. There were several addresses in Hawaiian, one by W. C. Achi, and the election of the officers passed off pleasantly and without any friction or contests of note. The officers chosen were as follows: President, W. C. Achi; first vice president, E. R. Adams; second vice president, Paulo Hokli; secretary, P. Silva; assistant secretary, Noah Kauhane; treasurer, N. Fernandez; judges, C. R. Adams, C. F. Peterson, Paulo Hokli; executive committee, Jas. Harbottle, Jno. C. Lane, Albert McGurn, A. L. Luningrain, Harry J. Auld.

Ninth Precinct—The meeting of the ninth precinct club will be held this evening at the native church on Wylie street.

Tenth Precinct—There was a well attended meeting of the tenth precinct club at the residence of Chairman J. L. Kaulukou last evening. The members discussed at some length the course to be followed and there was a feeling of unanimity that work should be undertaken at once to get a poll of the voters and to lay plans for the carrying on of the work of the club. There were made addresses by the chairman, and others, and the proceedings were marked by complete harmony. The officers chosen were as follows: President, J. L. Kaulukou; first vice president, Enoch Johnson; second vice president, Wm. Chang; Hon. Secre-tary, Wm. H. Crawford; assistant secretary, Wm. K. Isaac; treasurer, D. L. Akwai; judges, Chas. Broad, Alex. Bolster, Antone Ricard; executive committee, Chas. Nolley, D. Kikaha, F. H. Kaulukou, Jos. Livali, C. K. A. A. A committee to frame rules was named: J. L. Kaulukou, chairman; Enoch

# LEPROSY DECREASING

## The Conditions in Hawaii Getting Better.

The number of lepers in the Hawaiian Islands is now decreasing rapidly, the figures for the past year and a half showing that the roster of inmates at the Settlement on Molokai has been reduced by nearly two hundred. A year ago last Christmas there were nearly a thousand lepers at the Settlement at which time the proceeds of a concert given in Honolulu were sent to them, the cash gift being \$866 amounting to a silver dollar for each one. At the present time there are only about 330 persons on the rolls classed as lepers.

At the same time the Kalaheo Receiving Station does not contain as many suspects and real lepers as in former days, and the forwarding of lepers from this station to Molokai is more and more infrequent. Formerly it was not an unusual sight to see twenty-five or thirty lepers being sent aboard a steamer, but now the number never averages more than ten or a dozen, and sometimes less.

The Board of Health believes that almost every leper in Honolulu has been discovered and sent to the Settlement. The rules which the relatives of lepers employ to put the Board of Health agents off the scent are many, and once in a while it happens that a leper lives for many months in one place and then is quickly transferred to another, but the game of hide and seek generally ends in the capture of the unclean one. At present it is known that three or four lepers are hiding in the mountains on the Koolau side of the island. The Board of Health officers on each of the islands are confronted with the difficult task of routing out the lepers from isolated hiding places, and some of the latter have defied the agents for years to catch them. One man, a few years ago, stood off a company of troops, killing several.

The statistics of the Health Department show that segregation and untiring efforts to put the afflicted ones apart from the healthy portion of the community, have been the most effective means of eradicating the disease from amongst the Islanders. The natural and logical reasons for the decrease recently are that the lepers are dying off in the Settlement instead of amongst the general communities of the islands, where they leave infection. It is believed that those now at large number but a few souls, and that the department's efforts for the future will lie largely in caring for those confined to the limits of Kalaupapa until they pass away.

### WEDDED AT NOON.

Before a company of friends vows were said which wed Miss Florence Stewart Rowley and Mr. Thomas Holman Little, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, at noon Saturday. The bride arrived from her home, Glasgow, Scotland, last week with her father, Thomas Rowley, and they have been guests at the Hawaiian Hotel. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Canon Mackintosh. The bride was attended by Miss Jordan and Miss Waldron, and the best man was James L. Cockburn. The bride carried a large bouquet of orchids.

After the wedding there was a reception in the parlors of the hotel which was followed by a wedding breakfast. For the latter the table was decorated in white and green throughout. The effect of St. Joseph lilies and white oleanders was heightened by the sprays of maiden hair ferns, which were spread over the white cloth.

The party which sat down to the breakfast was composed of Mr. and Mrs. Little, Thomas Rowley, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Damon, Mr. W. B. Scott, Mrs. Fulbrook, Mr. A. Garvie, Mr. A. M. L. Watson, Mrs. Alex. Garvie, Mr. M. R. Jamieson, Miss Waldron, Mr. J. L. Cockburn, Miss Jordan, Mr. W. H. Soper, Miss Luce, Mr. Wray Taylor, Mrs. E. W. Jordan, Miss McIntyre, Mr. A. Berg, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Paim, Miss von Holt, Wm. Anderson, Miss Quee, Mr. J. Geo. S. Waterhouse, Mrs. Waldron, Mr. Henry Holmes, Mrs. King, Mrs. Groff, Mr. L. A. Jordan, Mr. T. A. Jordan, Mrs. R. A. Jordan, Mr. F. L. Waldron, Miss Horner, Mr. M. McIntyre, Miss Maud Jordan, the Rev. and Mrs. Alexander Mackintosh.

The young people went to Waihalua by the 3:15 train where their honeymoon will be passed.

### KINNEY-SLY WEDDING.

The marriage of Mr. William A. Kinney and Miss Maud Sly took place at the home of Mrs. A. C. McKeever at Ewa Plantation, Saturday evening last, at 8:30 o'clock, the Rev. E. S. Muckley of the Christian church officiating.

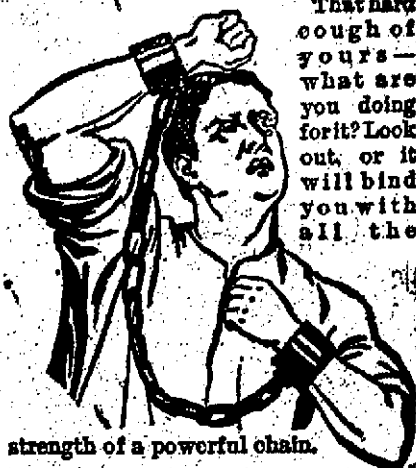
The bride was attended by Miss Eva Boswell as bridesmaid, while Mr. A. M. McKeever acted as groomsmen. The bride was becomingly attired in a gown of white net with lace insertion over white silk, cut en train, and wore a veil. Her bouquet was of white carnations and maidenhair fern. Miss Boswell wore white Persian lawn and carried pink carnations.

Miss Anna Gardner rendered the Lohengrin wedding march on the piano as the bridal party entered the room, during the ceremony "Oh Promise Me," and while the young couple were receiving congratulations, the Mendelssohn wedding march.

Mr. Kinney has been an employee of Ewa Plantation for a number of years, while his bride is recently from Rockford, Ill. Many guests from Honolulu were in attendance, in addition to the leading citizens of Ewa. The young people will divide their honeymoon between the Moana hotel and Waihalua Beach, and will reside permanently at Ewa.

Frank Podre aged 70 years, was knocked down and badly injured by a runaway Saturday morning. The runaway horse was attached to a brake and one wheel passed over his head. He was seriously bruised when knocked down, and was taken to the hospital. The accident happened at Fort and Queen streets.

The monthly recital given by the pupils of Mr. Cook's music school last Saturday evening was an event in musical circles. The students showed rare skill and technique, and the renditions—all selections being from the masters—were exceptionally brilliant. The audience, which crowded the hall to almost overflowing, showed in the prolonged applause their appreciation.



strength of a powerful chain.

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

cures coughs and colds, even hard coughs and old colds.

Mrs. A. White, of Fitzroy, Victoria, says: "I had a very hard cough night and day. I tried many remedies, but without relief. I thought my lungs were nearly gone. I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I began to improve at once, and only one and one-half bottles completely cured me."

There are many substitutes and imitations. Beware of them! Be sure you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Two sizes. Large and small bottles.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

## A CITIZEN'S STORY

Told by a Honolulu Citizen for the Benefit of Honolulu People.

The greatest importance attached to the following is that it concerns a Honolulu citizen. It would lose three-quarters of its interest if it involved some resident of Kalamazoo, Mich., or Woonsocket, R. I. Like all the testimony which has appeared here, and like all which will follow about the Old Quaker remedy, Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, it comes from residents, fellow citizens and neighbors. No other remedy can show such a record of home cures. Read this case:

Mrs. Emma Vieira, of King street, this city, says: "For three or four years I had the misfortune to be afflicted with an aching back. The pain and discomfort this entailed on me can be better imagined than described. I have two children, and it was of course difficult for me to attend to them while oppressed with suffering. The way in which I found relief eventually was by using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, procured at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They did me a large amount of good, as I now testify. I should certainly recommend those who have backache or any other form of kidney trouble to try Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50). Mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name Doan's, and take no other.

The Paradise of the Pacific printing office was sold by the order of Receiver Daniel Logan Saturday, the property going to manager W. M. Langton at the upset price of \$1065.

Manuel Cabral, driver of a milk wagon, got in front of a Rapid Transit car at Kalaheo Saturday morning and his wagon turned upside down. Cabral was skinned up and the milk spilled out. Horse and wagon were uninjured.

# Pure Cane Sugar Only!

## NO SWEETENING SUBSTITUTES

Used in the manufacture of the high grade and popular products of the old reliable

# CONSOLIDATED Soda Water Works,

COMPANY, LTD.

Works—601 Fort St.

Telephone Main 71.

Prompt delivery anywhere in the city and Waikiki

## Drink Primo Lager

Purest of all bottled beers. A sparkling, wholesome beverage, rich in that indelibly pleasing flavor of pure hops. It is the chosen beer of the most discriminating critics. Order from the brewery. Telephone Main 341.







Japhet in search of his father was a prototype of the modern Democrat in search of an issue with which to go before the country in 1904. The money question seems to have been definitely abandoned and nothing of equal importance has appeared to take its place. No Democrat cares to meddle with the tariff again, "imperialism" is not more an indictment of the Republican party than it is of the most useful and brilliant historical chapters in the past of the Democracy, about all that remains are the trusts, the water cure and the beetless dinner pail.

Even these issues do not promise all that the Democracy could wish for. By attacking the beef trust in the courts, President Roosevelt has not only freed his party from the odor of complexity with criminal trusts as a class, but has taken the dinner pail supplied. Should Congress follow up the advantage thus gained by placing on the free list every food commodity which may be cornered by a trust for the purpose of raising the price to the consumer, the ground would be entirely cut from under the Democratic feet. The water cure remains, but as a steady issue it does not shine with the steady glow that did the Democrats tried to beat with when McKinley two years ago. Long before 1904 the men responsible for the sporadic cruelties to the Filipino will have been punished and the whole sensation, stale from over-use, will have been thrown on the rubbish heap of past issues. What then?

About the only hope the Democracy can have is that hard times will come again and make the people discontented with the party in power. The expectation of calamity is the anchor of hope. But so far things look paintingly discouraging. Gold is still flowing in from Alaska; the Kansas farmers are buying Panama hats; manufacturers are months behind in their orders, Yankees are lending money in London and figuring on the absorption of the world's sea trade. It looks like prosperity and a disposition to measure in big majorities, to "let well enough alone."

HUMPHREYS VOTED DOWN.

There were 116 votes cast at the election in the third precinct of the Fourth District last night, for candidates for president of the precinct club. These candidates were Mark Robinson and Abram S. Humphreys. Mr. Robinson got 110 votes; Judge Humphreys managed to get SIX.

Judge Humphreys was reported on all sides to have made a thorough canvass. His friends claimed that he had absolute control of the Portuguese Catholic vote and of the native Hawaiian vote. He was present at last night's election to use his personal influence. But when the voters turned out they were all but unanimous against him. Himself presiding and five others voted the Humphreys ticket. The result combined to bury it under a snowfall of adverse ballots.

It looks like a general case of contempt of court. To be consistent with his record Humphreys should send each of the 110 to jail for thirty days and put each of the SIX in charge of some estate or other with an allowance per capita of \$5000 for his services.

PREACHING AND PRACTICE.

"A judge who goes into active politics degrades the high office to which he has been inducted."

The above sentiment was uttered by A. S. Humphreys in the Republican Territorial Convention as a rebuke to a judicial incumbent who was present as a delegate.

Yesterday this same A. S. Humphreys, now First Judge of the First Circuit Court, did his level best, helped by his friends, to get himself chosen president of a precinct club. That he was defeated by a vote of 110 to 6 does not in any way reflect upon the industry with which he tried to carry the polls.

Probably Humphreys could not degrade his high office more in politics than he has on the bench, but his practice as compared with his preaching is of interest for the light it throws on his methods.

The Paradise of the Pacific for June is so handsome and interesting a number as to make it a matter of more than ordinary regret that its continuance in the hands of Mr. Langton should be problematical.

The railroads approve the Panama canal now but they don't mean to let the people have it. All they want is to the railroads when they are in a bad way.

The British people are not so much within their power as they are in the act of surrendering to the United States.

Jack Atkins in his management of the little fight in the third precinct of the Fourth District for the chairman of the Republican Territorial Convention.

When Mr. Atkins goes through with the little fight in the third precinct of the Fourth District for the chairman of the Republican Territorial Convention.

It wasn't constructive, it was destructive and it was a waste of time.

The pale intellectual is a man who is not a man.

BUSINESS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The declaration of peace in South Africa, which is to be followed by the reopening of the greatest gold-producing mines of the world and presumably by a general revival of business in that greatest consuming section of Africa, lends especial interest to a monograph entitled "Commercial Africa in 1901," just issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics.

The commerce of Africa, according to this publication of the Bureau of Statistics, amounts to over \$700,000,000, of which \$200,000,000 represented the value of the imports. Necessarily in so large an area with so many tribes and peoples who keep no records of their transactions, a considerable amount of commerce must pass without being recorded in any way. The total imports at the ports where records are kept amounted in the latest available year to \$429,461,000, and the exports to \$269,907,000. Of the exports, a large share, especially those from the south, is gold and diamonds, in the tropical region, ivory, rubber, palm nuts and gums, and in the north a fair share of the exports are products of agriculture, cotton, coffee, cacao, spices, dates, etc. The export figures of recent years are less than those of former years, owing to the hostilities in South Africa, which have both reduced production and increased local consumption. The three-fourths of the imports of Africa are through the ports of the extreme north and south of the continent, those at the north being for the consumption of the more densely populated regions bordering on the Mediterranean, and considerable quantities going to the interior by caravan. A large part across the Sahara to the densely populated regions of the Sudan. At the south, a large share of the imports is under normal conditions, for use at the gold and diamond mines, which lie a few hundred miles north of the Cape and are reached by railway lines from Cape Colony and Natal to the south and from ports of Portuguese East Africa on the southeast. The class of imports in the south differs materially from that at the north, the demand of the mining districts being for machinery, mining tools, dynamite, powder, flour, meats, and clothing; while at the north cotton goods, tobacco, spirits, clocks, and trinkets form a larger share of the imports, as is also the case on the coast of the tropical regions.

A very large proportion of the trade of Africa is with England. There are numerous reasons for this, the most important, however, being that her colonies—Cape Colony and Natal—on the south are the avenues through which pass most of the goods for that section, and that a very large share of the growing trade is also carried by British vessels, while the bulk of the mining, as well as the stock raising and general development of that section, is in the hands of British colonists or capitalists. In the north, a large share of the trade of Egypt is given to Great Britain, whose influence in the management of Egyptian affairs is well recognized, while in Algeria, which has a large trade, a very large proportion is with France, the governing country.

The total recorded imports into Africa, aggregating in the latest available year \$429,461,000, were distributed as follows: Into British territory, \$157,575,000; French territory, \$92,004,000; Turkish territory, \$77,737,000; Portuguese territory, \$20,795,000; German territory, \$5,336,000; and into the Congo Free State, \$4,722,000. Of this importation of \$429,461,000, about 5 per cent was furnished by the United States, the total for 1901 being \$25,542,618. Our total exports to Africa have grown from \$6,377,842 in 1895 to \$18,594,424 in 1899, and \$25,542,618 in 1901. This rapid increase is largely due to the fact that orders sent to the United States for mining machinery and other supplies so much in demand in South Africa are promptly filled with goods of the latest pattern and most acceptable character.

Africa occupies fourth place in the list of the grand divisions of the world in its consuming power in relation to international commerce, the imports of the grand divisions according to the latest available figures being as follows: Europe, \$3,300,000,000; North America, \$1,300,000,000; Asia, \$900,000,000; Africa, \$430,000,000; South America, \$375,000,000; and Oceania, \$325,000,000. Of this total of \$11,630,000,000 the United States supplies 5 per cent in the case of Africa, 10 per cent of the imports of South America, 14 per cent of those of Asia and Oceania, 14 per cent of the imports of Europe, and 40 per cent of the imports of North America, exclusive of the United States.

Railroad development in Africa has been rapid in the past few years and seems but the beginning of a great system which must contribute to the rapid development, civilization, and enlightenment of the Dark Continent. Already railroads run northwardly from Cape Colony about 1500 miles and southwardly from Cairo about 1200 miles, thus completing 2700 miles of the proposed "Cape to Cairo" railroad, while the intermediate distance is about 3000 miles. At the north terminus lines skirt the Mediterranean coast, especially in the French territory of Algeria and in Tunis, aggregating about 2500 miles, while the Egyptian railroads are including those under construction, about 1500 miles in length. Those of Cape Colony are over 3000 miles in length, and those of Portuguese East Africa and the Transvaal are another thousand miles in length. Including all of the railroads under construction, the total length of African railways is nearly 12,000 miles, or half the distance around the earth. A large proportion of the railways thus far constructed are owned by the several colonies or States which they traverse, about 2000 miles of the Cape Colony system and nearly all of that of Egypt belonging to the State.

That the gold and diamond mines of South Africa have been and still are wonderfully profitable is beyond question. The Kimberley diamond mines, about 600 miles from Cape Town, now supply 98 per cent of the diamonds in commerce, although the price of the unknown prior to 1867 and the mines have thus been in operation but about 30 years. It is estimated that \$350,000,000 worth of such diamonds have been produced from the Kimberley mines since their opening in 1839, and this enormous production would yield an average profit of about 10 per cent. The output of the various mines of the Cape Colony, which in 1884 the value of the gold product was about \$1,000,000, increased with startling rapidity, the product of 1885 being about \$1,000,000, that of 1890 \$10,000,000, 1895 \$20,000,000, 1898 \$30,000,000, and 1899 \$35,000,000. Work in these mines has been practically unperpetuated during the war in progress in that section within the past two years.

The gold production of the Rand, since 1884 has been over \$200,000,000 and careful surveys of the field by experts

show beyond question that the "gold in sight" probably amounts to \$3,500,000,000, while the large number of mines in adjacent territory, particularly those of Rhodesia, whose output was valued at over \$4,500,000 last year, was prominent of additional supplies, so that it seems probable that South Africa will for many years continue to be, as it is now, the largest gold producing section of the world.

YOUNG HAWAIIANS COMBINE

The young Hawaiians of Maui have formed or are forming an independent political body which has for its object the choice of good men for the Legislature. This is a worthy undertaking and means if it is carried out, the defeat of William White, the Lahaina saloon-keeper. For the place he now holds, two young men are being considered: Samuel Kellinui, recently connected with the Board of Education and T. B. Lyons. The Advertiser has no special information about these aspirants, but the young Hawaiians say either can be depended on to vote for measures of good government; and in any event it is likely that either would be an improvement upon the average Home Rule legislator of 1900.

What we especially commend to the spirit of political independence which the young Hawaiians are showing. The new departure is by no means confined to Maui. Here Oahu, Prince Cupid and his friends have ranged themselves steadily and unflinchingly against the reactionary ideas of the old crowd of place-hunters. The Prince, in many ways, has shown himself to be the most admirable politician of his race, cool, far-sighted and sagacious. He has forgotten more about high politics than the old line leaders of the Home Rule party ever knew. That so many other young Hawaiians are adopting his standard is one of the most hopeful signs we know of that the Hawaiian influence in politics is going to make itself felt for good government.

If these young men hold their ground and do not move to a lower level, they will honor the Hawaiian name and achieve something worth while. "To place one's bark on the highest promontory of the beach and wait for the rising of the tide to make it float," is the essence of all statesmanship; for to high-water mark the tide always comes in time. It is smooth sailing for those who embark then.

HAWAIIAN COINAGE.

While the Hawaiian coinage bill went by the board owing to the inattention of Delegate Wilcox, the defeat of the measure is not one for unalloyed regret.

When any country has a circulating medium that will stay with it—one that will not, in the ordinary course of banking and trade, be shipped away—and has, besides, a currency for export purposes, both being legal tender, that country's pretty well fixed. As things stand the Hawaiian dollar and the United States dollar are at par in this Territory. Nobody will take the Hawaiian dollar anywhere else and it stays here as a convenient and necessary medium of exchange, subject only to losses to collectors and through the arts. For our outside trading the American dollar is in hand.

This looks like a pretty good system to leave alone. Of course trouble would come if the local banks should refuse to take Hawaiian money, for then it would depreciate in everybody's pocket, but the banks show no signs of such intent. In fact they are quite as much interested in having a sufficient medium of exchange in Hawaii as is any one else.

KEANU DIES ON THE SEA SHORE

Shortly after 8 o'clock yesterday morning the body of Keanu, a high chiefess and reputed daughter of Kamehameha V., was found upon the beach at Waikiki, opposite the premises of the late Queen Dowager Kapolani, now occupied by Princes David and Cupid. The woman had probably been dead about an hour when discovered, and her death is believed to have been due to apoplexy. She was well when she left the Dowager's premises early in the morning. She went across the roadway to the bathing beach, donned a muumuu and entered the water for a swim. Just how soon she was overcome is not known, but it is evident that she was upon the beach when the attack came. The fact which led to the belief of apoplexy was that the face was much discolored. There is nothing pointing to foul play and it is not believed that she was drowned.

A jury was empaneled yesterday morning and the body viewed at the morgue. An inquest was to have been held last night at the police station but was postponed until this afternoon. Keanu was a woman of pleasing appearance and always surrounded the Dowager and her husband with the mantle of affection. Her husband was a great favorite of the late Princess Kapiolani and she was much loved by the late Queen Dowager. She had been residing at the premises of the Dowager for several years and was well liked by the Dowager and her husband. She had been married to a man named Keanu, who was a great favorite of the late Princess Kapiolani and she was much loved by the late Queen Dowager. She had been residing at the premises of the Dowager for several years and was well liked by the Dowager and her husband.

At the breakfast table at the Keanu residence, the Dowager and her husband were sitting at the table and Keanu was sitting at the table. She was well liked by the Dowager and her husband. She had been married to a man named Keanu, who was a great favorite of the late Princess Kapiolani and she was much loved by the late Queen Dowager. She had been residing at the premises of the Dowager for several years and was well liked by the Dowager and her husband.

FAIR NOW ASSURED

In a building 60 by 100 feet in size the Merchants' Association of Honolulu will house its exhibits of trade resources of the city, coincident with the holding of the Agricultural Fair. This decision was reached at a meeting of the committee in charge of the exposition feature of the merchants' week, and the building is now in the hands of contractors for figuring and there seems every reason to believe that the exposition will be one of the most elaborate and perfect that could be expected to come from local merchants.

The site for the fair was kindly loaned by Captain G. McK. Williamson, of the Army, in charge of the grounds on which is the Drill Shed, which is to be used by the Territory for the housing of the Agricultural Fair. The only conditions attached to the grant of the land is that the plans for the building shall be submitted, and this is simply for the reason that the quartermaster wants to know just what is to be the course of the merchants. There is no reason to believe that there will be the slightest objection to the plans which have been prepared for the association, and the building as finally erected undoubtedly will be along the lines which have been agreed upon by the committee.

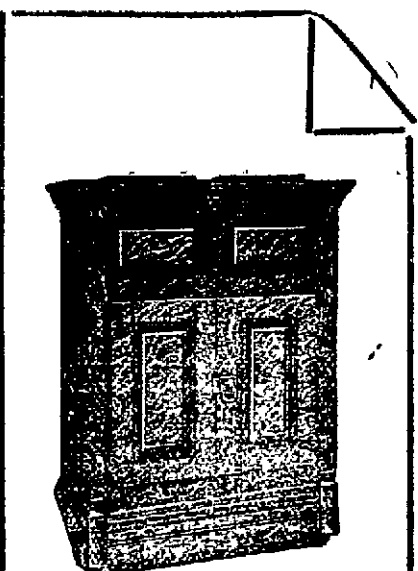
The structure will be of such height as will give room for all possible displays, and the floor space will permit something like 4000 feet of exhibition room. There will be such division of the floor as to give to the exhibitors forty booths, arranged in rows against the walls and down the center, there being aisles of ten feet in width to divide them.

The committee will see that there every comfort is arranged for the persons who attend the fair, and the various plans contemplate all kinds of booths for the accommodation of the visitors.

There are proposed forty booths, which will be occupied by the leading firms of the city and the various lines of trade will be displayed to the satisfaction of every visitor. The merchants of the city will be joined for this occasion by the many agents of mainland and European manufacturers and the displays will be of the utmost importance to the many storekeepers of the islands, and the buyers in general.

The committee is also now considering plans for the provision of amusements for the three days of the fair, which will aid in the drawing to Honolulu of visitors from all over the islands. Races and a ball are contemplated.

The fair is now not only assured as a success, but the outlook is for such a display as will discount any previous showing and will set a pace for every future exposition of trade resources.



Cold Wave Refrigerators

We have just received our new style Cold Wave Gurney Cleanable Refrigerators with beautiful white enameled provision chambers.

You can see at a glance whether this refrigerator is clean or not.

The cost of these new Cold Wave Goods is not ten per cent over the regular zing lined Gurney.

We have them in all sizes and they are sold on very easy terms.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.

LIMITED. Dealers in Crockery, Glass and House Furnishing Goods. Sole agents for the celebrated Jewel stoves and Gurney refrigerators.

51, 55, 57 KING ST. HONOLULU.

ain in Stomach

It has been said that a healthy person doesn't know he has a stomach.

How unhealthy the dyspeptic must be!

He feels as if he were all stomach, and one thing that makes him feel so is that pain at the pit of the stomach—sometimes an "all-gone feeling"; sometimes a "burning sensation."

"I suffered from pains in my stomach and could not eat. An old gentleman told me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I did, and after the use of four bottles I gained my appetite, and I was soon completely cured, so that now I feel like a new man. On no account would I be without Hood's Sarsaparilla in my house." HENRY CALLAN, 71 Commercial St., Portland, Me.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Cure dyspepsia, invigorate and tone the whole digestive system.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE—(Robert Lewers, T. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line. Tickets are issued.

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver. Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THLO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 5,000,000. Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000. Total reichsmarks 107,650,000.

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,390,000. Capital their reinsurance companies 35,800,000. Total reichsmarks 44,190,000.

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire or the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time-keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance Agents

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, Alliance Assurance Company of London, Alliance Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London, Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh, Wilhelm of Magdeburg General Insurance Company, Associated American Co., Ltd., of New York and Berlin.

Hamburg-Bremer Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport. of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Now is the Time to Plant SEEDS

A large shipment of fresh seeds has just been received.

It is not necessary to send to the coast for garden or vegetable seeds when the same may be had in a few days from the

Hollister Drug Company Honolulu, Hawaii.

The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

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# HAWAIIAN GOSSIP AT THE COAST

## Bishop Gulstan Is Now in Los Angeles.

(Special to The Advertiser.)

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—The Most Reverend Robert Gulstan, Bishop of Honolulu, is in Los Angeles. He arrived here on the Alameda and was the object of much distinguished courtesy on the part of his fellow travelers. The Bishop proved an admirable traveler and at table, on deck and in the smoking room was a welcome addition to all circles.

While his broadmindedness was much admired, his entrance to the smoking room was the signal for surcease of those yams which pass current for wit among most men, but of the telling of which many men are ashamed. The Bishop cast no reproachful glances at the raconteurs, nor did he say aught of rebuke for their loose words, but his way of drawing his cloak about his shoulders and retiring to a corner of the room to smoke alone, filled the thoughtless chaps with sorrow. So after the first day out the very air of the smoker was clearer for the presence of the Bishop of Honolulu, and when he took his mild stimulant, others hastened to order the same that they might be like the good dignitary in spirit at least.

Of this I am informed by Colonel George Macfarlane, who came up on the Alameda with the bishop, and who entertained him while here at the California Hotel, of which Colonel Macfarlane is part proprietor. The Colonel is not a Catholic, nor can he be accused of any leanings toward Rome, but he says he has an intense sympathy with the mission of the priests among the poor, and respects especially the character of the Bishop of Honolulu.

"In the distant parts of Hawaii, where the roads fade into trails, and the trails into rough shadows of trails, when I have been riding, on business, I have met the Catholic priest bent on an errand of mercy, seeking to cheer the sick or comfort the dying, and I have thought," says Colonel Macfarlane, "that the sincerity and self-abnegation which inspires such journeys and attendant hardships, are worthy of the deepest respect and strongest approval. I remember once when Frank Spencer and I were jogging along horse looking after some land interests, we happened on a priest bound for the very summit of the mountain. He was bent and weary with the way, but greeted us cheerfully, and, answering Spencer, said that he was going to visit a native who was dying, friendless and alone, in a little hut above. The priest had to ford twelve stream swollen to a torrent by the rains, and had to live on jerked beef and poultry for the three or four days of his journey, but his joy at being able to help his stricken parishioner was so apparent that we marveled at it greatly. Spencer told me he met this true shepherd constantly, in all weathers, tending his flock and sharing their fortunes, however lowly. He had seen him hastening to dig the graves of natives who had no one else to perform that duty."

Colonel Macfarlane says that he enjoyed his four months' sojourn in Honolulu, but finds his hands full of business after so long an absence from San Francisco. He and Allan Herbert have seen much of each other in the past few days.

### HER BEAUTY PRAISED.

Several of the San Francisco papers comment on the engagement of Miss Pauline Neumann to George Rodiek. The Bulletin publishes a striking portrait of the bride-to-be and says: "The engagement of Miss Pauline Neumann, daughter of Mrs. Susan Neumann and the late Edward Neumann of this city, is announced from Honolulu. Miss Neumann has been wed and won by Mr. George Rodiek, one of the most trusted men of H. Hackfeld & Co., the well known commission merchants, sugar planters and bankers."

"Miss Neumann, who is a young lady of means, spends much of her time in travel. Recently she has been visiting the relatives of her late uncle, Paul Neumann, in Honolulu, a place in which she has always been interested because of the active part her uncle took in shaping the affairs of state for their majesties, King Kalakaua and Queen Liliuokalani, while they were on the throne."

"Miss Neumann is possessed of remarkable beauty of face and figure. She is an accomplished musician and speaks three languages besides English."

The Call says: "Mrs. Susan Neumann announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Pauline Neumann, to George Rodiek of Honolulu. Miss Neumann is a noted California beauty, but is seen little in this city, as she travels extensively. She is liberally educated and has a charming personality. She is a clever musician and linguist. The bride-elect is a daughter of the late Edward Neumann of this city and a niece of Paul Neumann, who figured prominently in Honolulu directing state affairs during the reign of Queen Liliuokalani. Mr. Rodiek is associated with the firm of Hackfeld & Co., well known merchants and planters in the islands."

### BOTH ARE KNOWN HERE.

Some Hawaiians will remember Mrs. George Neumann and Dr. F. B. Morrill of California, who were in Honolulu in the fall of 1901. Dr. Morrill traveled with Mrs. Neumann as her physician, she being an invalid, and his wife did not like his apparent intimacy with Mrs. Weisman. Mrs. Morrill sued Mrs.

Weisman for \$50,000 damages for alienating the affections of her husband. She charged that Mrs. Weisman, who is a wealthy widow of San Jose, met her husband in that city about two years ago and engaged him as her physician.

He advised her staying at various health resorts and accompanied her in order to administer the medicines he prescribed and to see that she had proper treatment. One of the places he took Mrs. Weisman was Honolulu, and there the medical man and the rich widow were inseparable. When they returned to California Morrill sued his wife for divorce but failed to obtain judgment. Then Mrs. Morrill sought to get \$50,000 from Mrs. Weisman and also felt. Now Mrs. Weisman says that Mrs. Morrill has been slandering her and is in court to obtain \$25,000 for the alleged false stories circulated.

### PERSONAL NOTES.

The marriage of A. Gartenberg of Honolulu to Miss Celia Abrahamson of Honolulu will take place soon.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Hughes of Palo Alto will spend a few weeks in Honolulu. They have been prominent in the Shriner festivities here.

Allan Herbert returns on the Zealandia after a month's stay in California. He spent several days in Santa Barbara and Summerland, where he has land interests, and also visited Niles. Dr. St. D. G. Walters, his son-in-law, arrived here three days ago and accompanies Mr. Herbert on the Zealandia. Dr. Walters is in robust health, looks stronger and is in better spirits than for many years. His two weeks in the wilds of Siskiyou county have restored him wonderfully. He spent his time in fishing and hunting, and brought down a three-pronged buck, the first in his life. The doctor does not admit to having had the deer fever when he saw his prey, but as this disease afflicts all new deer stalkers his silence is interpreted as proof of his illness. He and Mr. Herbert have been at the California Hotel for the last few days and have had a jolly time together.

Otto Schmidt, the chemist and sugar expert, who is superintendent of the California & Hawaiian Sugar Company refinery at Crockett, Cal., has been here for a day or two. He is a familiar figure in Hawaii, where he was long associated with Colonel Spaulding on Kauai.

The San Jose Mercury copies the obituary of Mrs. Elmer E. Richards, published in the Hilo Herald about June 6. Mrs. Richards was well known in San Jose before her marriage. Her maiden name was Lillian Schoen. She first went to Hawaii twelve years ago as a teacher at Waluku.

Franklin Austin is now an advertising solicitor for the Overland Monthly, which prints boom articles on counties and sections of California, at so much per page. Austin says he is making a good living, and is working on his book on Hawaii whenever he gets a chance. He has permanently abandoned the lecture platform as he found the people "unresponsive to the message he had for them." He will not live in Hawaii again unless he is called there by the "voice of the populace," or can make a better thing of it there.

C. O. Ziegenfuss, formerly city editor of the defunct Goat, and editor of the Democratic campaign weekly during the campaign in which Wilcox was elected, is prospering in Manila. He is still editor of the Manila American, and lately put a new dress of type on his paper. Ziegenfuss was in the hospital with dengue fever for some weeks in May but recovered his strength. In a letter to a friend in Fresno he says that the cholera, which killed nearly 6000 people in the Philippines, is about over for the season.

FREDERICK O'BRIEN.

## THE KINAU IN COLLISION

Claudine Runs Into Her at Dock.  
Emily Whitney for Chile.  
Other Notes.

When the Claudine was making her dock yesterday she ran her nose into the starboard side of the Kinau, aft, and tore away about twenty-five feet of rail. The stays and tackle were broken and the stanchions badly bent.

The accident was almost unavoidable, as the strong tide running carried the Claudine by her dock and before a line could be made fast ashore she crashed into the other vessel. While there was considerable excitement at the time of the collision there was no disorder. The engine room was at once signalled and the Claudine immediately backed away and out into the stream. She was uninjured.

As soon as a line could be made fast on the wharf the Claudine came to her berth without further incident. The men of the Kinau rendered valuable assistance.

Repairs to the injured steamer were at once begun and carpenters and ironworkers lined her deck yesterday. The total damage to the Kinau is not great, everything being far above the water line and on deck. She will probably get away on time. Nobody was hurt.

## LAHAINA ON CORONATION DAY

LAHAINA, June 28.—Mr. and Mrs. Newcomb of Kaapapa entertained their many friends yesterday in honor of the coronation.

Guests began to arrive early in the day to do ample justice to the many good things provided by the genial host and hostess.

A special train arrived at 7 p. m. and remained till midnight to convey guests, and it was with regret that they left the gay scene.

Many toasts were drunk by the guests, and were responded to very feelingly and in a loyal way by Mr. Newcomb who, by the way, was crowned to represent King Edward.

The guests present were Mr. and Mrs. A. Aulbert, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Miss C. Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Crozier, Mr. and Mrs. Peters, Miss Berdick, Messrs. Harber, Zedert, Gannon, F. E. Richardson, Waal, Hennig, Ford, Stark and many others.

# WILCOX LAUGHS AT HUMPHREYS

## The Office Seeking Judge Is Crank.

## DELEGATE THUS PUTS OPINION

## Sudden Activity Over Tramways Bill—Peck and His Hilo Bills.

(Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16.—There was some commotion among the House Rule contingent of Hawaiians here in Washington on receipt of news that Judge Humphreys had Congressional aspirations. Delegate Wilcox commented vivaciously regarding it; Mr. Edgar Cayless likewise commented vacuously.

Delegate Wilcox says it was not altogether news to him. "I had a letter a few days ago," said he, as he leaned on the brass railing in the rear of the Legislative chamber. "It was from one of my friends in Honolulu, who told me that Humphreys had told him to ascertain how much support he could have from the Home Rule party."

"Oh, Humphreys is very much of a crank," continued Delegate Wilcox, and he intimated that the Judge's aspirations to come to Congress would end in flat failure. Mr. Wilcox thinks Humphreys can't get any votes, and thus also thinks Mr. Cayless.

### THE TRAMWAYS BILL.

The sudden activity of Delegate Wilcox and Mr. Cayless in behalf of the Tramways bill was briefly indicated in a telegram from me per the last steamer. They received an urgent word from Hawaii to push the bill for all there was in them, but the effort was short-lived. A subcommittee was appointed by the House committee on Territories, consisting of Mr. Brick of Indiana, Mr. Powers of Maine and Mr. Lloyd of Missouri, the latter a Democrat. Governor Powers was away and the two gentlemen from Hawaii urged the legislation earnestly, they secured a hearing from Mr. Brick and Mr. Lloyd. This subcommittee seemed to be inclined towards recommending the bill favorably at first, but finally after two or three days of consideration, they decided to allow it to go to the full committee without any recommendation, save that the matter be postponed till next session. There is no chance of the bill becoming law at this session of Congress. Mr. Pain of the Territories Committee is believed to have been urging the Delegate and Mr. Cayless to do their best to get the legislation started in Congress.

The arguments made before the subcommittee were to the effect that nothing could be expected of the Hawaiian Territorial Legislature, as the opposition to the installation of electric power on the Tramways line was sufficiently strong to prevent legislation. Mr. Wilcox told the subcommittee of two that he had a petition from a considerable number of members of the Legislature urging Congress to act. He had expected to produce this petition before the subcommittee but informed them that he had lost the petition and could not find it. He told me yesterday that he was going to file the petition with the committee on territories right away.

"I can not remember all the names of the signers," remarked Mr. Wilcox, "but I can tell you some of them. There were about thirty in all. Among them was Senator D. Kalauokalani, Senator Nakapahu, Hon. William White, Senator A. C. Kalua, Speaker J. A. Akina and Mr. F. W. Beckly."

Mr. Wilcox has promised the committee that the petition will soon be filed and then the full text and the names of all the signers will be available. Mr. Cayless insists that the Tramways bill is dead, as far as Congress is concerned.

### THE HILO BREAKWATER.

Mr. Phillip Peck of Hilo has been tarrying here, seeking a hearing in behalf of the survey for a breakwater at that harbor. He had several appointments with the Senate Committee on the Pacific Islands and Porto Rico for a hearing and made two or three trips over here from New York only to find the committee preoccupied with other business and unable to give him a hearing on that matter. Senator Foraker apologized for being unable to assist Mr. Peck time to be heard and assured him that if he had come earlier in the session something tangible could have been accomplished. As it has come to be so late in the session, the Senator advised Mr. Peck to file a statement with the committee, which will be printed and the matter taken up next December. Before he left for New York yesterday Mr. Peck filed the following statement:

To the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

Gentlemen: The undersigned, a member of the Committee appointed by the citizens of Hilo, Hawaii, to memorialize Congress regarding the need of a break-

water at the port of Hilo, would most respectfully request that by resolution, or other appropriate action you call for an examination and report for the necessity of Hilo harbor, and for an estimate of its cost of a breakwater to protect said harbor.

We do not now ask for an appropriation for the breakwater.

There is now in your committee room a chart of the harbor, made about two years ago by the United States Government. It is possible that the Government already has sufficient information upon which to base an estimate to be submitted to the next Congress.

In behalf of the citizens of Hilo I would request that you consider the memorial attached hereto (Senate Document No. 350) which was referred to your committee May 8th last. (This memorial was recently printed in the Advertiser.) I was in Hilo has been able to appear before your committee, as per appointment made, to more fully explain our needs and want; but owing to the press of business before your committee I was unable to obtain a hearing, so I would pray that you take some action which will ultimately result in a benefit to Hilo and the island of Hawaii.

Respectfully submitted,

Washington, D. C., June 14, 1902.

### THE DITCH BILL.

Mr. Peck was at the Capitol late last week in company with Mr. A. C. Gehr, who is looking after the ditch bill legislation, seeking to prevent the passage of the measure. He was accompanied by Representative Stark of Nebraska, his friend, and also made a visit to the Treasury Department, where he urged the immediate appointment of a commission to examine the conditions regarding public buildings in Hilo and Honolulu, as authorized on the public building bill, which recently became a law. Mr. Peck has made a good impression here in Washington and has been congratulated on his success in having a commission authorized for both the cities mentioned. While urging first of all the interests of Hilo, he has by no means ignored the interests of Honolulu, but has helped Honolulu with a good word wherever he had a chance. If some one could have urged legislation for a public building for Honolulu and Hilo earlier in the session, Mr. Peck thinks something more than a commission could have been accomplished.

Although the Hawaiians here proclaim their intention of departing from Washington ere this, they are still tarrying here. Mr. Cayless says he shall not leave for some time yet, and Mr. Wilcox seems to be in similar frame of mind. Ex-Queen Liliuokalani is likewise here.

### QUEEN AND CROWN LANDS.

The first visible effort before Congress to secure for her some compensation for the deprivation of her crown lands was in the Senate last Friday, when Senator Mitchell of Oregon offered a resolution authorizing a committee of inquiry to proceed to the Islands and ascertain what rights she had been deprived of, for which the Government of the United States should compensate her. Mr. Mitchell is a member of the Senate committee on the Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, to which committee the resolution was referred. He stated that it would be impossible for him to visit the Islands this summer and therefore he was not seeking any personal jaunt for himself.

The Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico has done nothing yet with the resolution and it is by no means certain as to whether it will not be pigeon-holed there. During the brief and desultory discussion in the Senate regarding the resolution, Senator Platt of Connecticut said he hoped the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico would not favorably report back any such resolution. As introduced by Senator Mitchell the resolution reads: "Resolved, That the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico be, and is hereby authorized and directed to investigate, inquire into, and ascertain the general condition of the islands of Hawaii, the administration of the affairs thereof, the area, condition, quality, and value of the public lands, the leasing, selling, or disposing thereof, and make such recommendations as may be deemed necessary; to investigate, and ascertain the area, condition, quality, and value of the crown lands, the rents, issues, or other revenues or proceeds received therefrom since January 17, 1893; whether or not the former Queen of said Islands now possesses any legal or equitable right, title or interest in or to the same; the granting of franchises or other privileges, the question of immigration, the condition of labor therein, and to inquire into and report upon all other necessary matters pertaining to the executive, legislative, judicial, educational, tax, school, financial, and other systems thereof."

"For the purposes aforesaid said committee, or a subcommittee thereof appointed by the chairman, shall have power to send for persons and papers, to visit the Islands, to administer oaths, to sit during the recess of Congress; and said committee shall report at the beginning of the next session of Congress the result of its investigations, the expenses of said investigation to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate."

Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, who advocated the payment of a sum of money to the Queen in a former Congress, proposed the following modification in language after the reference to an investigation of the Queen's titles to lands:

"Or whether said Queen has any claim against the United States, legal or equitable, by reason of having parted heretofore with her title therein."

Senator Mitchell accepted this modification of his resolution and it went back to the committee with that modification. The desultory debate indicated that Senator Corbitt of Missouri, one of the members of the committee, would oppose the appointment of such a commission, which would have to be paid for out of the contingent funds of the Senate.

### CABLE MATTERS.

Delegate Wilcox has presented a resolution of the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu, asking permission to J. W. Mackay of the Commercial Cable Company to lay electric cable between the mainland and the Territory of Hawaii. It was sent to the committee on territories.

The action of the House in killing the Corliss cable bill, for Government construction, will doubtless be known in Honolulu before this letter reaches there. Mr. Corliss, who has been zealous for his bill, the while representatives of corporations, with whom

he is supposed to be on friendly terms, swarmed the Capitol corridors, received a terrible defeat. The enacting clause of the bill was struck out and all efforts at legislation in that direction defeated at this Congress. The Commercial cable people here regard it as a great victory for them and it is believed there will be no serious obstacle put in their way towards laying the cable. Very late in the debate Mr. Corliss made a statement on the floor to the effect that he had been informed not a mile of the proposed cable to Hawaii had yet been constructed. Thereupon the friends of the cable company called to London and in forty minutes had a reply from the manufacturers of the cable, stating that 1235 miles of the cable had been built and that the building was going on at the rate of twenty-six miles a day; also that the cable steamer Silverton would sail to lay the cable about August 1. It is confidently believed that whatever objections the President may have, in the belief that he may not have authority to authorize the laying of the cable, will be overcome when the time for beginning the work is at hand.

### THE FIKE CLAIMS.

Delegate Wilcox has presented resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Association of Honolulu, asking the United States to grant aid to the Territory for the payment of claims caused by the burning of a part of the city of Honolulu to eradicate the bubonic plague in 1900, which was referred to the committee on claims.

The news of the action of the Senate Committee on the Pacific Islands regarding this claim is already known in Honolulu, in all probability. The general deficiency bill, on which it is expected the fire claims will be put as an amendment, was reported to the House last Saturday and will be passed there next Wednesday. The bill now has no reference to the fire claims but there is little doubt that it will be put on in the Senate, as Senator Foraker has been directed by the committee to submit it.

Mr. J. G. Pratt has been congratulated on his success in accomplishing that much from the committee. As I have indicated in my previous letters it is regarded as extremely doubtful whether the claim can get through in any form at this session, for "Uncle Joe" Cannon, chairman of the House committee on appropriations, is preaching vigorously the doctrine of economy. However, Mr. Pratt has scored an advantage in having the bill favorably reported from the Senate committee and that will give the claim some additional prestige hereafter, if it meet an adverse fate in conference. He has pressed the matter tactfully. "I have not taken the matter up at all on the House side yet," said Mr. Pratt to me yesterday, "but I am seeking the right opportunity to do so. We shall do all we can towards having the amendment kept on the bill in conference, and I do not propose to leave Washington till we know for sure what is going to be done."

Mr. Pratt feels that if Congress is eventually persuaded to appropriate \$1,000,000, or allow that sum to be taken out of the revenues from the Hawaiian Islands, and the Islands to issue bonds for \$500,000 to pay an additional sum, it may come about in the course of a few years that some relief on account of those bonds can be had from Congress. The text of the amendment proposed by Senator Foraker, at the direction of his committee, is in the following language:

"To pay in part the judgments rendered under an act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Hawaii by the Fire Claims Commission of that Territory for claims destroyed in the suppression of the bubonic plague in said Territory in the years eighteen hundred and ninety-nine and nineteen hundred, one million dollars. And the Governor and Secretary of said Territory are hereby authorized to issue the bonds of that Territory in such sum, not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, as, together with the money hereby appropriated, may be sufficient to pay all of said judgments. Said bonds shall be payable in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard weight and fineness, shall bear interest at the rate of four per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and be redeemable in not less than five years and payable in not more than fifteen years from the date of issuance. The principal and interest of all bonds shall be exempt from any and all taxes, and the payment thereof shall constitute a charge on the revenues of the Territory of Hawaii. Said bonds shall be sold at not less than their face value, and the proceeds thereof shall be applied to the payment of the judgments aforesaid and to no other purpose, and they shall be of such form and denominations and be issued and sold under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe. Under no circumstances shall any such judgment claimant, or anyone claiming through him, be required to pay, nor shall any attorney or agent be entitled to charge, demand or receive, directly or indirectly, more than ten per centum upon the amount recovered as compensation for services or labor of any kind or character in the prosecution or establishment of the claim, and in cases of contracts or agreements providing for payment of less than ten per centum, the payment shall not be increased above the percentage so agreed upon. Before any such judgment shall be paid hereunder, the Governor of said Territory must certify that the same is genuine and was duly rendered in pursuance of the act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory, and the payment of said judgments shall be in full satisfaction and discharge of any and all claims or demands against said Territory or of any property destroyed in the said suppression of the bubonic plague."

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Senator Burton of Kansas has introduced at that end of the Capitol the Hawaiian Tramways bill, it being identical in language with the bill Delegate Wilcox introduced some weeks ago in the House. Mr. Burton presented the bill at the request of Delegate Wilcox. The Glen Club of native Hawaiians is still tarrying in Washington. They have given numerous concerts at different places, which have given them great popularity here.

The Pacific Islands committee of the Senate is still debating on the Hawaiian ditch bill, but there are some prospects that some sort of legislation will

be allowed. That is what Mr. Hayward thinks, but he says if there is legislation it will be of such a character, probably, as to confirm by legislation the powers the Territory now has through the decision of the Department of the Interior. Mr. A. C. Gel however, thinks there will be no legislation whatever.

Mr. J. T. McCrosson, who has been here all winter urging the passage of the ditch bill, was called by the San Francisco suddenly last week by the serious illness of his daughter. He and the sympathy of many friends here, does not expect to return to Washington again this session.

Notice of this proposed amendment to the bill has been given in the Senate. One of these is by Senator Mitchell of Oregon, and is in the following language:

"Sec. 4. That the compensation to be paid to the Territory of Hawaii by the Hawaii Ditch Company, Limited, for the rights and privileges herein granted, and for the use of the waters of the Territory, shall be fixed for periods of five years by the judge of the United States District Court, or such persons as may be designated by him to act as arbitrators, and shall not be less than two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, which shall be the amount of compensation to be paid to the Territory of Hawaii by the Hawaii Ditch Company, Limited, for the period of five years following the completion of the ditch or ditches of the company, and the transmission of water through them: Provided, that water shall be furnished by the Hawaii Ditch Company, Limited, to homesteaders and settlers, for domestic purposes, at such rates as may be fixed by the Commissioner of Public Lands of the Territory of Hawaii, and that the rate to be charged for supplying water for agricultural purposes shall not exceed the rates charged for furnishing water to private persons or corporations: Provided further, that in consideration of the rights and privileges herein granted the Hawaii Ditch Company, Limited, its successors or assigns, shall comply with all reasonable requirements of the Commissioner of Public Lands of the Territory of Hawaii, for the preservation of the forests, and shall plant not less than ten thousand trees each year for the first twenty years of the use of the right of way herein granted, and the Hawaii Ditch Company, Limited, further agrees not to divert any water from the streams or gulches of the Waimea watershed."

Commander Gottfried Blockinger, who has been detached from command of the gunboat Wheeling and ordered to duty as commandant of the naval station at Honolulu, relieving Rear Admiral J. F. Merry, is a native of Iowa, and was appointed to the Naval Academy from that state. He entered the navy service July 28, 1863. Before going to the command of the Wheeling he was for a time on waiting orders.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

## THE INSIDE HISTORY

### OF A REMARKABLE CASE NOW PUBLISHED FOR THE FIRST TIME

Mrs. Nichols Makes a Statement,  
Telling to the Best of Her Knowledge  
the Cause Which Led Up  
to This State of Affairs.

The following facts, says the Belfast, Me., Republican Journal, have never before been published. The incident caused much comment at the time and it was thought worth while to make an investigation. With this end in view, a reporter called upon Mrs. Elizabeth Nichols at her home in Searsport, Me., and obtained the following information. She said:

"About six years ago my whole system broke down completely and my nerves became a wreck. I suffered dreadfully from indigestion and my eyes were very weak. I had frequent fainting spells. Finally my sight failed me entirely and I had to have my eyes bandaged all the time."

"This state of affairs," she continued, "lasted for a year, when I was forced to go to bed and stay there constantly. I became so weak that I could only take two tablespoonsful of milk at a time. I could not feed myself and sleep was almost impossible. This lasted another year and I was then in such a state of nervous exhaustion that when my people wanted to make my bed they could move me only a few inches at a time. I had become extremely thin and was still losing flesh. I had tried nearly all the medicines in the market, but failed to find any that helped me."

"But how were you cured?" asked the interviewer.

"I'll tell you. My condition finally became so critical that my family expected me to die any day. Then my husband bought some Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and three days after I began taking them I could eat without assistance, and in a week I could sit up and be dressed. After I had taken five boxes of them I began to gain flesh. I continued the use of Pink Pills for Pale People until I had taken ten boxes and was able to help my family pack up and move to a new home. After reaching there I took two more boxes of the pills and I have been able to work hard and take care of my family of five people ever since."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold at fifty cents a box or six boxes for two dollars and fifty cents, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

### SEMI-WEEKLY PRIZE.

LONDON, June 23.—The Lloyd's London fire insurance service was presented to the British Empire by the committee of Lloyd's, in recognition of his action in saving the lives of his vessel from St. Pierre, Martinique, on May 8th, during the destruction of that town by the eruption of Mont Pelee.

### WYTH'S WINS DERBY.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Coming with a sweeping stride through the stretch, the game colt Wyeth, owned by John A. Drake, won the American Derby and upheld the traditions of the race by the overthrow of the favorites and by the Western horses beating the best that could be sent from the East. Twenty thousand dollars was added. Time, 1:40 1-5.





CRATER OF KILAUEA.

## TRIP TO THE ACTIVE VOLCANO KILAUEA

BY FRANK DAVEY

I left Honolulu June 10, on board the S. S. Kinau, at noon, bound for the island of Hawaii to visit the famous volcano, Kilauea, situated on the mountain Mauna Loa, at an elevation of 4000 feet. I arrived at Hilo at 7 p. m. on the 11th. The tourist stays at the Hilo Hotel over night then starts at 7 a. m. next morning for the volcano.

You board a train that takes you



seventeen miles, where you find a coach waiting to take you the remaining fifteen miles to the Volcano Hotel.

The first view of the volcano is a most impressive one. Lying at your feet at a depth of about 1000 feet is the volcano Kilauea, an immense basin of black lava, about five miles long and three miles wide, with hundreds of them of any importance, but to feel that breath of hot air, the same as you get when opening the door of a large furnace, then you realize that there is something going on inside. After dark the feeling and effect are en-

tirely different. To see the fiery serpents all round you makes a fellow feel out of place, and reminds him of the description he has read of Hades, and suggests (when he gets a whiff of sulphur) his future home. He then thinks from now on he will lead a better life so as to baffle his Satanic Majesty. At last we reach the crater Halemaumau, the heart of the volcano. At one time the side of the pit fell in, making a ledge about 250 feet from the brink. This is possible to reach (if you have the courage).

When the steam and smoke blow to one side you can see the swaying body of spitting lava and hear the swash of the stuff three or four hundred feet below the lower ledge. A short distance from the rim of the crater there is a hole in the lava about four feet by three. On going down you find a large hole, in fact a bubble, in the lava. The heat is so great that you can only stay there a few minutes. You see there a quantity of stalactites, twisted in all sorts of spiral shapes, hanging from the sides and roof. This bubble is about twenty-five by fifteen feet and ten feet high. The grotesque figures that the lava produces as it cools are remarkable. There are forms of almost every conceivable shape. You see here, for instance, an alligator measuring about twelve feet long; within a few feet of the crater is what appears a mound of shells, and when the sun shines upon it you get some wonderful colors.

Miles from the volcano you find sulphur steam issuing from holes in the ground, turning all the foliage white it strikes. These holes are lined with crude sulphur; also many of the banks are covered with it. From the Volcano Hotel, which is built within one hundred feet of the edge of Kilauea, from most of the windows you see the whole crater and the mountains Mauna Loa jets of steam shooting from the cracks. This great body of lava has the appearance of a mammoth lake of boiling lead, and yet this lava is cold and strong enough to walk over, although the heat is uncomfortable when passing over the cracks in the bed. In the center of this mass is the active



A LAVA FORMATION.

## CAN YOU FIND THE ALLIGATOR?

crater, Halemaumau, belching steam and smoke to the height of a thousand feet.

To reach this crater you have to walk across this congealed mass of lava, and then you begin to think that you are walking upon a crust that is liable to burst open and precipitate you to the most horrible of deaths. Underneath you is a bottomless abyss of boiling mud, sulphur and rock, and to be cast into the lake of fire and brimstone is not a very comfortable revery. The old teachings of hell fire are likened unto it. The Biblical description of hell does not convey an idea of the terrible conglomeration below which appears to be fretting and fuming to get loose to destroy everything in its path, yet so far we have no record that this volcano has caused loss of life, so we can safely walk over this flow. There is no doubt that Kilauea is preparing to do something out of the ordinary and give one of the grandest pyrotechnical displays the world ever saw. Madam Pele, the goddess of Kilauea, is making great preparations to bring forth her anger. You can feel the vibration caused by the compressed fury that will ultimately burst forth; then people from all parts of the earth will flock to see the famous Kilauea of the Hawaiian Islands.

The cracks run in all directions, varying in width from an eighth of an inch to twenty feet; many of the smaller ones run a quarter of a mile from the active crater and show red hot lava six inches from the surface; if you insert a piece of wood it will readily catch fire. In the day time these cracks look very innocent. If it were not for the terrible heat that is blown across your path, you would not think and Mauna Kea. The hotel is first class in all its arrangements, with large droplines to burn logs of wood.

The billiard room is a most comfortable room in which to spend the evening. Here you find a fine collection of lava specimens. To glance through the visitors' book you find thoughts and sketches from some of the most brilliant men in the world.

The journey, fifteen miles by coach, is a delightful one. You pass through a tropical jungle where you see a great variety of fruits growing wild; the wonderful ferns, some growing to the height of fifty feet. The bird's nest fern is interesting—growing upon the branches of trees. At intervals you pass fine coffee plantations, also miles of sugar cane. In fact, the trip is a most interesting one from start to finish.

FRANK DAVEY.

## DILLINGHAM BUSY BOOMING

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—Town Talk says: B. F. Dillingham, the Hawaiian financier, who is now in this city, is the most enthusiastic booster of the sugar islands I have ever met. After a talk with him on the subject of Hawaiian affairs you cannot fail to become impressed with the energy, industry and enterprise of the people of the islands. He can tell you of all sorts of obstacles they have encountered and overcome from the time of the political disturbances that preceded annexation down to the present. They have faced all sorts of unfavorable situations forced upon them through political complications, and they have surmounted them with a courage and resourcefulness that has never been surpassed. Today the country is more prosperous than it ever was before. Mr. Dillingham is a promoter whose enterprises have been uniformly successful. He organized some of the richest sugar companies in the islands, and he says that the work of development is being steadily prosecuted. In the last few years several million dollars' worth of machinery was sent to the plantations in Hawaii and they have not yet reached one-half the capacity to which the plants will be pushed. The only drawback, he says, is the inadequate labor supply, and he declares that it is absurd for the people of this country to object to immigration from China and Japan to the islands. "Ninety per cent of what we consume," he said, "is bought in this country. We get our money from our sugar plantations. They cannot be worked without Oriental labor. Shut that off and we must quit patronizing the white labor of this country, for we cannot buy without money." When asked if the sugar growers of Hawaii feared nationalization he said, "Not a bit. We do not object to giving the Chinese a chance to compete in this market. We feel that legislation that would destroy our business would wipe out the sugar colonies of the South, and we know that Congress is not going to do that. So we feel perfectly safe."

## LAW BOOKS AS MISSILES

(From Saturday's Daily.) Judge J. D. Dickey's court room was the scene yesterday afternoon of an incident which was reminiscent of days in Congress when belligerent members took to throwing books, inkstains and other articles of domestic furniture at each other. The incident cost a lawyer \$10 for contempt of court and another was reprimanded for provoking the lawyer to commit the contempt. During the trial of a case in which J. M. Vivas, the attorney, appeared as counsel for himself, and Mr. Figueroa, a new Portuguese lawyer recently admitted to practice, opposed him, Mr. Vivas went on the stand. He was subjected to a fire of questions by Mr. Figueroa until both became heated over the matter, ending in Mr. Figueroa pointing his finger at Vivas and saying: "You are perjurying yourself and you know it!" Vivas jumped to his feet and excitedly asked what he meant by the accusation, and challenging him to step down into his office and repeat the words. Figueroa challenged Vivas to come down to the sidewalk or to any other public place and he would back up his statement. By this time the judge became aware that the two men were in a mood to break almost any old law and the spectators crowded forward to see the finish. Vivas suddenly reached over to a table in the center of the room which is usually piled high with law books, and seizing a volume hurled it at his opponent. The legal tome hit Figueroa on the head and turned it with a jolt which was fortunate as a second book thrown by the angry and accused lawyer went flying through the space just occupied by that fractured part of his anatomy. Judge Tucker had by this time recovered from his astonishment and called the two lawyers to account. He announced that Vivas was in contempt of court and that a \$10 fine would be about the right

sum to soothe the feelings of wounded justice. Vivas dived down into his pocket and promptly paid over the gold eagle. The court said that Mr. Vivas had probably been given provocation to resort to such a weapon as the law book, but that it did not change the status of the contempt. Figueroa was told to be more careful.

## PAID FOR A HUSBAND

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 9.—Seventeen thousand dollars for a husband is the price which a Chicago woman acknowledged before Judge Meek this evening she was willing to pay for a Chicago man's name. Thomas G. Fisher, aged 35 years, manager of the Cable Company, of Chicago, and Miss Rose E. Guggenheim, aged 26 years, and the divorced wife of Henry L. Wineman, also of Chicago, are the names of the parties interested in the deal, and she applied for and secured a marriage license from the Clerk of the Probate Court. She stated that the marriage ceremony was to be performed by Rabbi F. and. After securing the license the couple went to the courtroom of Judge Meek, where they made acknowledgment to the ante-nuptial agreement. The agreement was carefully drawn up by a Chicago attorney and stripped of legal verbiage, was to the effect that Miss Guggenheim, the bride, should pay Fisher \$17,000 in cash in consideration of the marriage. The money was given to the groom without any conditions or reservation save the agreement to marry her. The document says that the money is given to Fisher in fee simple to use as he pleases. The agreement further provides that in case any children shall be born of the union that Mr. Fisher shall provide for them, but no part of the \$17,000 shall be deemed to apply to such support of children. The record shows that Mr. Fisher was also married before. It is stated that the woman is very wealthy, being rated at something over \$500,000. The wedding took place here tonight at the home of mutual friends. It is stated that a New York draft for \$17,000 was turned over to Mr. Fisher by Miss Guggenheim just before the marriage ceremony was begun.

## WILL RUSH UP, NEW OIL TANKS

Tank building on the reef at Iwilei will soon begin in earnest. The Pacific Oil Transportation company has let its contract for the erection of tanks to David Richards, now at Honolulu plantation. There will be three tanks in the park of receptacles, and combined they will hold more than 100,000 barrels of oil. The iron work of the tanks has been set up and torn down again at a local manufacturing and the tank which has been undertaken by the contractor is no mean one, as the tanks will have to be set up and riveted, tested, and finally lowered to position upon the concrete foundations. Delivery of the tank material has commenced and there will be no delay, as the work must be completed within 100 days, when a ship with oil will arrive according to present plans. The first of the trio of tanks for the Union Oil company has arrived and the tank builders from California, brought down to put up the tanks on Maui have assembled here to erect it. They will get the tank, which has a capacity of about 30,000 barrels, ready within the next three weeks, and it is expected will then return to their homes as the iron for the other tanks must come from the East, and will not be here for several months. The oil will be transported to the plantations by tank cars, according to companies and the railroad. The tank cars are now on the way here.

## SHAH EN ROUTE.

BERLIN, June 14.—The Shah of Persia, Muzaffer-ed-Din (the who causes the Faith to triumph), is here on his way to London. While he was in Rome, before he came here, he occupied the suite of apartments in the Quirinal Palace known as the Emperor William suite. He gave the King of Italy a diamond valued at \$5,000,000.

He succeeded his father, Nasr-ed-Din, who was murdered in 1896 by fanatics of the Babist sect, and is now forty-nine years of age, having been born at Teheran March 25, 1853.

He has six sons and eleven daughters, is an accomplished musician and a passionate lover of flowers, especially roses. Muzaffer-ed-Din is almost as popular in Europe as he is in Persia, and the attempt upon his life when he visited Paris in 1900 caused universal indignation.

## Base-ball Making

The process of making baseballs on a wholesale plan is a rather interesting one, consuming in a single season something like 3000 skins. The scrappings from the shoe factories, of which the "raw" balls are molded, are stored in cellars of about one acre each, and from this material the balls are shaped by hand. According to quality, the ball is bound by a few or several dozen rounds of cord. The "raw" balls are placed in automatic molds, shaping the ball, and at the same time pressing out all moisture, to the tune of 300 grooves a day. One employee will shape as many as 4000 of the raw balls in a single working day. The newly pressed balls are then sorted and allowed to dry out for a period of from three to four weeks, when their weight is reduced to perhaps five ounces. Something like 200 of these twine-bound leather balls can be found in the bins at all times. In the meantime the skin covers for the balls have been seasoned and dressed on the floor below, and, as a last stage in the process, rubbed back and forth against an upright blade, to take out all kinks in the skins and also whiten them. The covers are cut from the skins by hand and sewn around the balls by women. Each woman is expected to finish fifteen dozen balls daily. From every skin from fifteen to thirty pairs of covers are obtained. All in all it takes about six weeks to turn out a baseball, and the prices of the product will vary from 3 cents to \$1.25. The largest sales are of the 5-cent balls.—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

## CAPT. BERGER WOULDN'T PLAY

The failure of the steamer Alameda to arrive yesterday saved Princess Theresa Wilcox from very grievous disappointment. Delegate Wilcox, with Queen Liliuokalani and her party are expected to arrive on the Oceanic steamer, and the delegates wanted the Representative of Hawaii in Congress to be received with fitting honors. She therefore applied to the Governor yesterday to have the Hawaiian Band sent to the wharf to arouse the proper amount of enthusiasm when Wilcox showed his face at the rails. Captain Berger was consulted and he threw cold water on the proposition by suggesting that the members of his band could not be brought together within the specified time and his part of the program must be abandoned. Then Princess Wilcox tried to secure the services of Ellis' Hawaiian Glee Club, but the proposition met with no favor there from a patriotic standpoint, though Ellis was willing enough to consider a financial offer in the matter. Finally Captain Berger promised to appear with the band and do the usual steamship honors today, and with that Mrs. Wilcox was compelled to be content.

## WHOOPING COUGH.

My little son had an attack of whooping cough and was threatened with pneumonia, but for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy we would have had a serious case of it. It also saved him from several severe attacks of croup. H. J. Strickfaden, editor World-Herald, Fair Haven, Wash., U. S. A. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Boston, Smith & Co. Ltd., agents for Hawaii.



## INVESTMENT DISAPPROVED

### Humphreys Rules As to Trust Funds.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Judge Humphreys yesterday disapproved the investments made by the guardians of the Richardson minors. The investment of \$5000 in a note of the Union Feed Co. was not approved for the reason that F. W. Macfarlane, one of the guardians, has an interest in the firm, the court not questioning his integrity in any way. The investment in one Ewa plantation bond is passed for the reason that an appeal is now pending in the matter of the Parker estate in which similar questions are involved. The investment in Inter-Island stock is approved because it was made by a prior guardian, the \$1900 being simply the amount which a re-allocation of stock cost.

Mr. Macfarlane appeared in court yesterday morning when the report of Master Watson disapproving these various investments was submitted. He stated that he purchased the note for \$5000 of the Union Feed Co. because he thought it a good investment, stating further that he had considerable difficulty in placing that amount of money, as the Bank of Hawaii, which held the notes, was extremely reluctant to give them up. He considered the investment a sound and wise one, but said he would not have made it had he known that the law did not permit it. He said he was entirely willing to take up the note, as funds could be easily procured for the purpose, and would try to reinvest the money belonging to the ward.

Judge Humphreys in passing upon the matter said that the guardians were interested both in the corporation in which the money had been invested, and in the proper disposition of the money of the estate. Consequently there was likely to arise at some time a situation where the corporation and ward's interest might conflict, and as the first duty of the guardian was to his ward, he did not wish to see a guardian placed in such a position where his action might be questioned. It was the duty of the court to protect the ward and this could not be done by allowing the investment of trust funds by a guardian in property in which he was interested. In disallowing the investment Judge Humphreys stated that it was the first time he had disapproved an investment made by Mr. Macfarlane and that the case in question had never before been called to his attention, or similar action would have been taken a year ago.

Referring to the Ewa bond, the court said that it was considered a gilt edged investment by the business community here, but from a legal point of view the investment was not one which could be made with trust funds. Careful men in the community considered Ewa bonds as a safe and wise investment, but the judgment of a court could not be controlled by public opinion. The trust deed showed that a foreclosure of the property could only be had upon a majority vote of the bond holders, and as the guardian did not own a controlling interest, the ward's rights were therefore delegated to a third party not having any interest in the protection of her rights, and over whom the court had no control. The investment, the court said, would be disapproved, if a ruling was desired at this time, but as a similar question is now pending in Supreme Court the matter was passed. Judge Humphreys stated that if the Supreme Court reversed his ruling in the Parker matter he would approve the investment, and if he was sustained the investment would be disapproved when the next annual accounting is made. Regarding the investment of \$1900 in Inter-Island stock, the court approved it, it appearing by the statement of Mr. Macfarlane that he had obtained the stock at par by a pro rata distribution upon an increase of capital, the estate already holding stock in the company. The stock at that time had been selling at \$125 and the court held that this could not be treated as an original investment by him.

#### S. C. ALLEN IS ENJOINED

S. C. Allen has been made defendant in a suit brought in the Circuit Court by Koolau Kalkinahaole, administratrix of the estate of John W. Kalkinahaole, in which she seeks to establish the fact that the defendant, who has taken possession of certain property belonging to her at Kawaiahae, in lieu of the payment of a promissory note secured by a mortgage on the property, has no right to do so, being barred by the statute of limitations. It seems that her husband executed a note for \$2500 to Mr. Allen in 1895, and gave a mortgage on his property to secure the same. None of the principal or interest has ever been paid. In 1897 the husband died intestate, and the widow was appointed administratrix. She says that she published the usual notice to creditors in the Kuokoa, in which she apprised creditors to present to her within six months from the date of publication their claims against said estate, whether such claims were secured by mortgage or otherwise, and she informed them that claims not so presented would be forever barred. She alleges that the defendant did not present his claim, and that the note matured on May 4, 1899, and that more than six months have elapsed since the maturity and the date of publication of the notice.

The widow says that the defendant now claims and pretends that there is due him about \$4000 and further claims that this is secured by mortgage, and that the mortgage is now a valid and subsisting lien in his favor and he threatens to foreclose the mortgage and sell the premises on June 28, 1902. She further alleges that the defendant now falsely pretends and asserts that he peaceably and openly entered upon the mortgaged premises on May 29, 1902,

## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

**HONOLULU RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY** stock and bonds filled a major portion of the eyes of the brokers during the week. Despite the croaking of some of those who could not see the benefits which were to follow the increase of the capital stock, the first trading in the shares showed a substantial advance. The stock dividend doubling the first issue of shares, made it seem probable that the stock would show a decline when it began to figure in the trading. But the reverse was true. As soon as the stock was offered in small lots, the price went to \$62.50, and at that price 60 shares sold. This means \$125 upon the old stock basis, and illustrates more forcibly than words could the effect upon the market wrought by the entrance of the company into the business district, and the appearance of activity in the opening of the streets. In addition to this showing for the stock, there was purchased \$16,000 of the company's bonds at par ex dividends. This is believed to be the first of the moves by the company to get into its own hands the minority of the bonds standing out for the purpose of refunding with the new issue. The bonds went to insiders, and the idea is that there is a market for all the outstanding securities of the company. There is little stock on the market, one broker expressing the opinion that he could not find 100 shares on an order, even at the 25 per cent advance.

Apart from this feature, there seems to be little doing in the way of changing quotations, because largely of the apathy which settles over the market. There is a maintenance of the status in Oahu, and the sales of the week show 50 shares at \$3.75, the paid and 223 of the assessable, the former at \$9.75 and the latter at \$3.75. This rate ruled during the close of last week, and there is no reason to believe that there will be any alteration soon, at least not until the next assessment comes in sight.

McBryde fell off during the week, on only two sales from \$6 to \$5, there being trades in 45 shares. Pioneer Mill seemed to lack support, for while that week opened with one sale at \$55 for 50 shares, a few days later, when there was a block of nine shares offered, there could be obtained only \$50 for it, and at that rate the week's market closed.

Kihel seems to have settled into a half-price gait and moves steadily there, 34 shares being transferred, the price being \$10, a decline of one-half point since the last transaction in the stock. The reports from this plantation continue to be fine, but there seems little demand for any stock just now. This is shown by the fact that Kahuku has been offered at \$23.50, which shows a half loss. The reason for this is hard to find, as the plantation is in good shape and should do excellently if the present progress continues. Fourteen Waiakua sold at \$58 and five Okaia brought the ruling price of \$3. Hawaiian Electric was strong at \$37.50, and the only offering at that rate was 15 shares.

Ewa continues to be the rock of the market. There has been no change in the quotation for this stock for some weeks, and its only alteration seems to be in the readiness with which the small offerings are taken up. The week just passed has shown an increased demand for Ewa, and the reports from the plantation indicate that there will be better crops taken this year than usual. This has had the effect of making the stock stronger than for some time past, and there would be no difficulty in disposing of a large block of the shares at this time.

The bond market shows little change. The only transactions during the week just past were the \$16,000 of the Rapid Transit securities and \$4000 Oahu Railroad Company bonds, which went at \$104.50, the regular rate.

#### REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING

The feature of the week in earth was the increased demand for Tantalus lots and for small plots with or without houses. In the outskirts of the city. There has been a growing demand for the \$2000 home recently and in some sections, especially the valley suburbs, there has been a considerable return to former valuations, which sent the prices back where the small owner could buy a lot. There have been a few of this kind of transactions during the week, but the outlook is for further softening of prices, which will be followed, it is believed, by an increased sale of the cottage homes of the outskirts. Puunui and Nuuanu valley are favored spots for the small buyer, as most of the brokers having lots there are of opinion that they have sales as good as made. The prices which have been obtained in other suburbs are taking the same course. There were three or four small sales at the foot of the Pacific Heights hill during the week, and some inquiry is developing for lots higher up and consequently more expensive.

On the Heights proper lumber is being hauled for the proposed residence of Archie Young. Plans are not completed, but it is understood that there will be only slight changes over the form adopted by M. Phillips for his house on the Allen addition, Kewalo street, above Wilder avenue. It is also believed that very soon Mr. Young will put up a second house on the Heights. Another new home planned for that section is one contemplated by James McKee, the contractor, who will build close to the Nichols home.

The Phillips residence is rapidly nearing completion, the belief being that there will be not more than a month to elapse before the house is ready for its occupants. This is one of the prettiest of Dickey's recent efforts, and the progress made by Harrison in building it has been really remarkable.

In the business section the feature of the week has been the decision of Pang Chong, the builder of the brick houses at the corner of Beretania and Nuuanu streets, to finish them on the lines approved by the building inspector and the Bishop Estate. The latter formed the only menace once the fine had been paid, for under the lease the buildings had to be first-class in every respect. By mutual agreement it was arranged that the reconstruction of the buildings should be under the charge of Architect C. W. Dickey. The plans will be torn down and reconstructed by a haole bricklayer. There will be other changes, the principal ones being that the mortar will be mixed with some cement in it, and that instead of the old mortar being ground up and used again, new sand will be added to the lime so as to insure a perfect setting. It may be that the entire work will be done by white bricklayers.

The work of cutting back the buildings mauike by the street officials, has begun on upper Fort street, to the line established by the street officials, has begun and will be rushed along rapidly. The building formerly occupied by the Criterion saloon has been cut seven feet back, so that it conforms to the building line. The barber shop next door will be removed back to the line, but the blacksmith shop will be cut down. There will be an addition at the rear, however, which will give to the shop 15 feet more space than it now has. When these three buildings are back to the line there will be a complete new curb on the Waikiki side of upper Fort street, except for the upper corner, where there still stands the high fence bounding the property owned as to lease by Fred Harrison.

In front of the Catholic cathedral there is now being erected a new iron fence, which will be continued down along the front of the convent as well.

There is little building being done, the only new structure being the Kapolei building, the excavation for which is now going on.

Much progress is being made with the buildings which are under construction, and from the appearance of the Valtay building there will be many elements of beauty in it. The Sachs building is still waiting for glass, and its occupancy will be delayed until the new panes have been fitted.

#### WILL PRODUCTION OF SUGAR BE OVERDONE?

The New York Evening Post, in a recent issue, commenting on the production of sugar and its probable future, shows that prior to 1890 the total production of beet-sugar in this country was 12,018 tons, in 1897 the output amounted to 37,536 tons; in 1898, with a total of nine factories in operation, the production was 40,399 tons; in 1900 the number of factories had increased to 31 and the production of sugar to 72,944 tons, while in 1901 the number of factories had increased to 39 and the output to 168,000 tons. Of course, the capacity of the plants is greatly in excess of the sugar produced, because of the fact that during the first year or two in the life of any new factory there are not enough beets planted by the farmers to supply a factory to its full capacity. It takes them a year or two to get broken in, so that the possible capacity was something over 200,000 tons for the year 1901. The consumption during 1901 was 2,572,315 tons. Of this amount 1,932,320 tons were imported; 599,000 tons from Cuba, most of the balance being beet-sugar from European countries. So that if the production of sugar-beets should be stimulated tenfold within the next ten years, and if this country in 1912 should produce 1,680,000 tons of sugar, we should still be importing as much or more than we are today because of the rapid increase in consumption, caused by the increase of population and the tendency to use more sugar each year by our population.

If free trade were given to Cuba the United States would still have to import 1,000,000 tons of sugar from other countries, on which duty would have to be paid, so that with a consumption of 4,000,000 tons per annum, which is the estimated amount required for this country ten years from now, should the beet-sugar industry increase tenfold and Cuba increase threefold, it would require 1,000,000 tons of sugar from other countries to supply the demands of this country.

One thing must be taken into consideration on that point, too, and that is that there is a disposition now in Germany to cut off the bounty of 2 cents a pound which is now paid by the government to exporters of sugar to the United States. This would mean that the German crop could not enter this field, and would mean that it would be necessary for the beet-sugar growers to still again enlarge their works many fold to keep up with the demand.

Another thing must be taken into consideration, and that is that the consumption of sugar per capita is gradually increasing. In Great Britain it has already reached proportions of over 90 pounds to each person, while in the United States it has only reached 65 pounds to each person; so that, taking altogether it is not within the bounds of possibility that the production of sugar in the United States will be overdone for the next 50 years anyway. It would require an investment of over \$500,000,000 in factories alone to supply the sugar required by the United States, and an investment of fully as much more in storage reservoirs to supply water for the amount of ground necessary to raise the amount of beets needed for the capacity of the works, so that there is very little probability that any person living today will live long enough to see the United States raise sufficient sugar for its own consumption. As a matter of fact it is exceedingly doubtful if the increase in production will much more than keep pace with the increase in consumption.

#### Marston Campbell Returns.

Marston Campbell, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, returned Saturday from a brief official visit to Hilo. He said yesterday that the laying of the water mains has been about two-thirds completed, and the macadamizing is also rapidly progressing. A report was received by him from the bridge gang in the Hamakua district, saying that all of the bridges but two of those washed out in the recent storm had been replaced. The work is being held back by bad weather now. The repairs on the government dock have also been completed and an ever wharf is in better condition than ever. Over 100 new pilers were driven and the flooring was relaid. Engineer Campbell was well pleased with the progress of the government work in and about Hilo.

An answer making general denial has been filed in the case of C. Shiozawa vs Kamalo Sugar Co.

**COURT NOTES.**

J. A. Macdon, executor of the estate of F. S. Keiki, has asked leave to sell real estate at Waikiki to pay the debts of the estate.

An answer making general denial has been filed in the case of C. Shiozawa vs Kamalo Sugar Co.

## CONTRACT FOR KEWALO

### Second Section of the Drain to Be Built.

(From Saturday's daily.)

The contract for the construction of the second section of the Kewalo ditch and drain was let yesterday by Superintendent Boyd of the Department of Public Works. J. J. Belsler was the lucky bidder and he agrees to do the work for \$7,778.28.

Two other bids were submitted and there was a range of over \$1000 between the highest and lowest tender. John Walker put in a bid of \$5,877.74 for the job, and A. D. Scroggy asked \$4780.33.

The second section of the big ditch is to be 3113 feet in length. The bid submitted by Belsler for the various parts of the work was as follows: 1145 feet of concrete drain, 36x54, \$3148.75; 266 feet of concrete drain, 32x48, \$871.08; 1907 feet of pipe, \$941.68; man holes, \$220.60; catch basins, \$596.16.

The work on the second section of the drain must be started within thirty days after the signing of the contract. This will practically drain the entire Kewalo district as the first section from the sea is already completed and will be accepted by the Department of Public Works. This first section was the most difficult portion of the job, being about 2000 feet, but a part of which was under water and through coral rock. The next section will run from the end of the makai portion and go through Ward avenue and Kapolei street to Spencer street. Though the contract is let to a private contractor, the work will all be done under the supervision of the Department of Public Works and Mr. Boyd will send an inspector to take charge of the construction. The entire drain will be completed before the heavy rains again set in, and there will then be no further cause for complaint of insanitary conditions in the Kewalo district.

## VOLCANIC EFFECTS

Rev. W. D. Westervelt contributes an interesting article to the current number of the Paradise of the Pacific, upon the effect of volcanic action on Hawaii, on the fishing at Waikiki. It follows:

A curious and interesting statement is made by the Hawaiian fishermen of Waikiki concerning a peculiar disturbance of the sea simultaneous with all seasons of volcanic agitation. One of the older and more intelligent fishermen says that from his boyhood he has known a pushing up and down, backward and forward, of the waters every time that Mauna Loa has shown activity in either of its great craters. Fishermen are so tossed about that it is almost impossible to retain any fish in them. Hooks are so rapidly moved by the commotion in the waters that fishing with hook and line is not very successful.

The Hawaiian call the ocean at such times "Mauka," or "the rushing sea." "Mauka" is defined as a meeting of a returning wave with another advancing "and is sometimes used to express the confusion or advancing and returning tidal waves." Sometimes "mauike" is used to denote choppy water which follows a storm. The inherent idea of the word seems to be quick, independent action of waves, bringing them into conflict with each other and destroying the quiet, regular motion.

The great difference between the "kai-mauka" and storm-tossed seas is that the waves quickly become normal after a storm, while during any activity of the volcano the motion is incessant and lasts for weeks. This is illustrated by the sea action during the past three or four weeks, when the natives have done but little fishing around Waikiki.

The Hawaiians express astonishment that the white people have not known this proof of volcanic disturbance, and ask if they have not marked the continued noise of the increase and more irregular pounding of the surf along the coral reefs. When asked whether they have noticed any difference of temperature in the water during any of the eruptions of the past fifty years the fishermen answered "Yes" and referred to the well-known occasions when boiling waters occasioned by submarine eruptions have occurred near the Island of Hawaii. Around Oahu, however, they have never known any particular change of temperature in the ocean. The one thing affecting the fishing has been water motion which destroyed or hindered good fishing.

It might be worth while to learn whether the fishermen of other islands have had the same experience and note which such indications of seismic action have been widely distributed. There would be a scientific value of some slight importance attached to such observations.

#### CHOLERA MORBUS A DANGEROUS DISEASE

In many instances attacks of cholera morbus terminate fatally before medicine can be procured or a physician summoned. The safe way is to keep at hand a reliable medicine for use in such cases. For this purpose there is nothing so sure as Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. W. E. Fosworth, of La Barge, Ala., U. S. A., says: "In June, 1890, I had a serious attack of cholera morbus and one dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy gave me relief in fifteen minutes." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

The Bishop Museum has been enriched by the addition of a stone found in Kilauea, Kauai, which is said to be of historic interest. The stone may probably be of meteoric origin.

## FOR BABY'S SKIN SCALP AND HAIR

### Something for Mothers to Think About

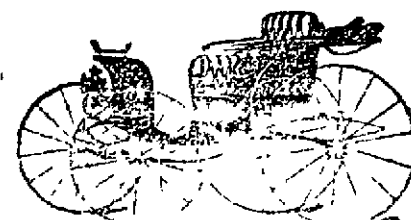
EVERY CHILD born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to distressing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp, and blood, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available.

That warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales and gentle applications of CUTICURA Ointment to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, to be followed in the severest cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT are all that can be desired for the alleviation of the suffering of skin-tormented infants and children, and the comfort of worried mothers have been demonstrated in countless homes in every land. Their absolute safety, purity, and sweetness, instantaneous and grateful relief, speedy cure, and great economy leave nothing more to be desired by anxious parents.

**Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,** Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and soothe the itching, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Sold throughout the world. Ask Depot: P. T. Jones & Co., Sydney, N. S. W.; So. African Depot: L. J. van der Linde, Cape Town. "How to Cure Baby Humours," free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Boston, U. S. A., sole Props., CUTICURA REMEDIES.

## A GOOD TOP BUGGY, \$100.00

WAGONS,  
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RUNABOUTS.



Harness, Varnishes, Carriage Material, Iron Horse Shoes.

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Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.		FOR SAN FRANCISCO.	
DATE	SHIP	DATE	SHIP
JUNE 28	DORIC	JUNE 28	DORIC
JULY 5	NIPPON MARU	JULY 5	NIPPON MARU
JULY 12	PERU	JULY 12	PERU
JULY 19	COPTIC	JULY 19	COPTIC
JULY 26	AMERICA MARU	JULY 26	AMERICA MARU
AUG. 2	PEKING	AUG. 2	PEKING
AUG. 9	GABRIEL	AUG. 9	GABRIEL
AUG. 16	HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 16	HONGKONG MARU

For general information apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

## H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

## Going Hunting?

### Dove Season Opens July 1st

100,000 SHOT GUN CARTRIDGES is the number we have opened to supply local sportsmen.

Good ammunition is one of the chief requisites to good hunting, and ours is the best. It was loaded specially for us. Also a new stock of Park and L. C. Smith shot guns, and guns to rent.

## E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.

New Building, Corner Fort and King Streets.



## MONEY FOR THE IMPROVEMENTS

Quarantine Officer Cofer is expecting advice by every steamer which will allow him to make the improvements planned by him for Quarantine Island. Since the title to this land was finally settled in the United States through the efforts of United States Attorney Breckons, Dr. Cofer has been doing his best to go ahead with the work. All that is lacking is the authority to make the appropriation already made, though a larger appropriation will be needed before the work is finally completed. Dr. Cofer is working to provide accommodations for several regiments of soldiers on the island, but he will not be able to do this until the filling is made which will render available additional land. At present he can accommodate all the soldiers a transport the size of the Buford or Egbert could carry, but if the Sheridan or Sherman or one of the larger transports came into port with a case of contagion aboard it would be impossible to place the soldiers in quarantine except on the vessel itself.

This difficulty it was sought to remedy by securing a site for a station at Kuahua Island, in Pearl Harbor, to which transports could be immediately sent. The fact that the Navy Department had not obtained actual possession of the island, however, compelled a withdrawal of the privilege granted to Dr. Cofer to use the island for quarantine purposes, but now that the Bishop estate case is finally settled and the United States owns Kuahua Island in fee simple, the old arrangement will probably go into force again. Dr. Cofer will be able to establish a quarantine station on Kuahua Island while the improvements on Quarantine Island are being made.

## ZEALANDIA CAME IN THE NIGHT

Contrary to general expectations, the Zealandia was sighted off Koko Head about 11 o'clock last night, and at 12:30 the Advertiser received two days' later news of the outside world from the vessel, which came to anchor off the channel. The Advertiser is indebted to Gilbert Brokaw, former master of the tug Fearless, for obtaining its package of papers just as the launch came to the ship's ladder. Andrew Brown's cheery voice was heard inquiring whether there was any water in Honolulu. The vessel left San Francisco at 2 p. m. June 22. She will come to the Oceanic dock at daylight this morning. She has a small consignment of cold storage stuffs. Captain Dowdell is in command. She expects to leave for San Francisco on July 3. The Alameda will take her regular run next trip. Following is the Zealandia's passenger list:

Dr. Edward Armitage, Captain Brokaw, A. Brown, J. Camp, Miss G. Carroll, Miss Gussell, Clark, Miss L. H. Conner, Miss May Dexter, Mrs. George De La Vergne, G. D. Graham, Mrs. Graham, M. Hall, A. Herbert, B. Heymann, Dr. A. G. Hodgins, E. C. Hughes, Mrs. Hughes, Allen Hyde, Miss P. A. Hyde, Mrs. H. W. Hyers, Solomon Hyman, J. E. Jernan, R. E. Johnson, Mrs. Johnston, M. J. Kennedy, Mrs. Kennedy, Miss Daisy Kerr, J. N. Kirkland, Max Larsen, Mrs. Lindsay, W. A. Lingham, Mrs. C. T. Littlejohn and child, J. G. McDougall, J. C. Peacock, Mrs. Peacock, H. W. Rice, Lieutenant M. A. Signor, Clement Smith, P. M. Snodgrass, Mrs. Snodgrass, Mrs. M. Walker and child, Dr. G. Walters, A. P. Wilcox, R. Wilcox, R. W. Wood, Mrs. Lingham.

## SOUTHERN PACIFIC ENGINES BURNED

FRESNO, June 22.—The big fire in the Southern Pacific roundhouse here was not extinguished until 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Its origin is attributed to spontaneous combustion of oil saturated with waste in the machine shop at the northwestern end of the brick structure. The interior and roof had received two coats of fresh paint on Saturday and to this fact is ascribed the general bursting into flames of the upper portion of the structure.

At the time of the fire ten locomotives were in the roundhouse, all equipped for the next day's work, nine with oil tanks full, one of them having a tank containing 1900 gallons. The loss by the fire is estimated at \$35,000. An effort was made to move engine 1208 out of the roundhouse but she had only 25 pounds of steam and the effort failed. Of the ten engines four are destroyed and fit only for the scrap pile. One of these was an old-timer which came around the Horn 35 years ago and for a time was on the Sankey local run. Her original cost was \$30,000.

The other three cost originally \$15,000 to \$18,000 each, but their present worth was about \$10,000 each so that the loss of the four will be about \$20,000. The other six can be repaired for \$10,000 to \$20,000 each. Machine shop and tools make up a loss of \$20,000. Roundhouse \$50,000. Loss of 10,000 gallons of oil makes up the total.

## WHEAT CROP IS IN DANGER

TOPEKA, June 22.—A serious condition confronts the wheat farmers of Kansas. Ten thousand extra men are needed for the harvest fields and only 500 are available. For three weeks the State Employment Bureau has been advertising for men to help the farmers save their wheat. Two weeks ago it was announced that 6000 extra harvesters were needed and only about 500 have reported.

During the past week there has been a shortage of men in the harvest fields. The wheat is now in the hands of the reaping gangs were completed. The farmers are now in a desperate straits and are offering \$2 to \$3 a day.

## PLANS OF THE CABLE COMPANY

(Special to The Advertiser)

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—The Maritime World says. The increase of the capital stock of the Pacific Cable Company from \$2,000,000 to \$12,000,000 is announced to be for the plans of that company for carrying out important construction work, says the Marine Review. At the offices of the Commercial Cable Company, which is under the control of the same men who will control the Pacific Cable Company, it was said that the contractors had already completed one-third of the cable required for the laying of the section from San Francisco to Honolulu. This line is expected to be laid and in working order by November of this year. It will be 2078 miles in length. The plans are to continue the cable to Manila by way of Midway Island and Guam. The distance from Honolulu to Midway Island is given as 1140 miles, from Midway to Guam 2293 miles, and from Guam to the Philippine Islands, 1360 miles. The plan calls for the landing of the cable on the eastern shore of the island of Luzon, where connections will be had with Manila by a land line across the island. The total length of the cable line is 6817 miles. The project of having the cable station on Wake Island has been abandoned. The whole of the cable is being constructed in England, under a contract which calls not only for its construction, but for its laying and the putting of the line in working order. The contract provides that the construction company shall lay the cable which shall be maintained in working order for thirty consecutive days. It will then be turned over to the cable company. The several stretches of cable will make an ship load each. The cable-laying steamer, which is one of the largest ships afloat, will carry a sufficient amount of cable in one cargo for the laying of the longest line, from Midway Island to Guam. The line from San Francisco to Honolulu, which is to be laid before the end of the year, will also be carried at a single trip of this steamer. It is estimated the entire cost of the completed cable from San Francisco to Manila will be in the neighborhood of \$12,000,000. This will include the various cable stations. The completion of the San Francisco-Manila cable will give a complete line under a single management from Europe to the United States, a transcontinental line from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and a cable line from San Francisco to Manila. In all there will be in the neighborhood of 10,000 miles of cable and 5000 miles of direct land lines. This line is expected to be completed and in working order to Manila some time in 1904.

## INTER-ISLAND CO. MAKES ANSWER

An answer was filed in United States Court yesterday by the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co. to the libel of Hans Lorenzen, who claims damages in the amount of \$10,000 for injuries said to have been sustained by him, due to the steamer Noeau. The libellant was employed on board the Irmgard, which was receiving a cargo of sugar, and claims to have been struck by a load of sugar from the Noeau. The defendant claims that the machinery used on their vessel was in good running order and was prudently and carefully secured and operated by the defendant.

"This defendant further alleges that on different occasions between one and two minutes before the first sling load of sugar was transferred from the Noeau to the Irmgard warnings were given by Charles Pederson, master of the Noeau, and also by H. W. Gahan, tally clerk for Schaefer & Co., agents for the said vessel Irmgard, to all persons on board the Irmgard.

"This defendant further alleges that said libellant was guilty of great and gross negligence in failing to heed the warnings thus given, but continued to remain in a position where he exposed himself to the danger of being struck by the said sling loads of sugar as they were about to be transferred from the said vessel Noeau to the said vessel Irmgard."

In conclusion the answer alleges that the accident was not due to the fault of the defendant but through the gross negligence of the libellant.

## CAPT. A. A. FOX DIES OF CHOLERA

Former Honolulu Policeman a Victim to the Scourge at Manila.

Captain A. A. Fox, formerly of the Honolulu mounted police force, is dead of cholera at Manila. A few weeks ago this paper printed a letter from him accompanied by a rough sketch showing the proximity of the Manila cholera district to his place of business. The account of Captain Fox's death which follows is taken from the Manila American.

Mr. A. A. Fox, agent for Castle Bros. & Wolf at Santa Cruz Laguna de Bay, died of cholera Monday evening. He was born at Salinas, California, and was about 45 years of age. Mr. Fox was a wife who has been living at Honolulu and is expected here on the next boat. The unfortunate victim of the plague was until a short time ago captain of mounted police in Honolulu where he made an enviable record as an officer and a gentleman.

He has many friends in Manila and his death must be a great shock to all who knew him. The Spanish Thelma Club which will have a picnic at Moanalua on July 4, is expected to have a program of sports for which prizes are to be offered. One hundred yards, open catch race, old men's race, ladies race, hop step and jump, boys race, boys race, tug-of-war, three-legged race.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVED.

Friday, June 27.  
Stmr. Noeau, from Honolulu.  
S. S. Dorie, Smith, from Yokohama and the Orient.

### DEPARTED.

Friday, June 27.  
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simersoh, for Punaluu and way ports, at noon.  
Am. bk. Olympia, for San Francisco, at 2:30 p. m.

### Late Shipping News

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—The H. F. Glade has not been heard from—247 days out.

The transport Kilpatrick will leave for Manila July 1 and the Sherman July 16. The Hancock may be sold.

The schooner Aloha has sailed for Kahului with a cargo of sugar oil.

The bark Andrew Welch, 22 days out from Honolulu, arrived in port June 22 with 24,310 bags sugar.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—The Tampoco averaged ten and one-half knots from Kahului, making the trip in eight and one-half days. Twenty thousand bags of sugar were brought from Kahului.

The Alden Besse sailed yesterday for Honolulu.

Captain Garlich of the Hyades, which arrived Friday from Hawaii, will leave the steamer to go east and bring the new freight steamer Fremont from Boston to the Pacific Coast.

The Australia, a Norwegian bark, from Leith, arrived in this port yesterday.

Ship Columbia, Captain Watson, has moved up to the Railroad wharf. She will probably discharge at once.

The American schooner E. B. Jackson hauled up to the railroad wharf to discharge her cargo on the 30th ult.

The Yola, a British ship which has been undergoing repairs, is at the Irrigard wharf and will probably get to sea today.

The ship Georgina may put to sea today but it is probable that she may not get away until this afternoon, owing to small repairs that are necessary and the taking on of a cabin shipment of cargo. She is at the Pacific Mail wharf. An entertainment was given on board last evening.

## CAPTAIN GIBBONS RENDERS THANKS

Honolulu, T. H., June 30, 1902.

To the Editor P. C. Advertiser:

Dear Sir: I desire to extend thanks, through your columns, on behalf of myself and the members of the crew of the British bark Fannie Kerr, to the people of the Hawaiian Islands, who have befriended us during our time of trial. I wish especially to express our gratitude to Captain James Gregory, master of the steamer Mikahala, also his officers and engineers for their united efforts in saving two of my boats' crews, and the extreme kindness we received on board their steamer. Also the residents of Makaweli and Waimea, Kauai, and especially to Mr. Charles Gay, C. B. Hoffgard, T. Brandt and William Hastie, for their efforts in caring for us after our trying experience in the life boats, on the open sea for ten days. Their extreme kindness I shall never forget. We also desire to thank the entire press of Honolulu for the courteous and accurate accounts which they published of the causes that led to the abandonment of the Fannie Kerr, and our subsequent experience in making land.

It will be with sincere regret that I leave Honolulu, as the people here, as well as those on Kauai, have shown the utmost kindness to me personally, as well as the members of my crew, and I hope to be able to renew their acquaintance at some future time, but under more happy circumstances than have marked my present visit to the Hawaiian Isles. I am very respectfully,  
CHAS. GIBBONS,  
Late Master British Bark Fannie Kerr.

## MOROS ONCE MORE ON THE WARPATH

MANILA, June 23.—Five soldiers of the Twenty-seventh Infantry, forming an advance guard which was escorting a wagon train half a mile from Camp Vicars Island of Mindanao were attacked today by ten bolomen. One soldier had an arm badly cut and another was seriously wounded in the head. The Moros captured a rifle and escaped. The Badlingham Moros say the attackers were Moros from Bonolod who went on the warpath in the morning for the avowed purpose of killing negligent Americans.

The first and second separate brigades have been consolidated. Lieutenant Colonel Frank D. Baldwin, from the Island of Mindanao reports that the Moros have held a big conference at Bacolod. The Sultan urged a policy of friendship with the Americans but two of the Dattos said they would die first. Others declared that if the two Dattos caused war they would assist.

Three towns in the western part of the island are inclined to be unfriendly. Colonel Baldwin hopes to win them over to peace.

### No News of the Portland

SEATTLE, Wash., June 21.—The fate of the famous gold steamer Portland which has been caught in an immense fire and at latest accounts was being carried into the Arctic ocean through Behring straits. It is not definitely known for a week or more.

### Bob Wilcox Home

The name of R. Wilcox, who was on the Zealandia passenger ship and is supposed to have been killed in Cuba.

Senator Port has been the recipient of a letter from the General of the 1st Cavalry, stating that the action was necessary in order to quiet the troops in Cuba.

## M'KINLEY MEMORIAL FUND



### HONOLULU.

E. R. Stackable	\$50.00
R. C. Stackable	25.00
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A. B. Ingalls	10.00
J. W. Short	5.00
C. J. McCracken	5.00
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R. Lee Barnes	5.00
E. Gibson	5.00
F. D. Beringer	5.00
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E. A. Jacobson	2.50
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E. R. Folsom	2.50
James Olds Jr.	2.00
Charles E. Carter	2.00
W. B. Moss	2.00
H. Denklage	3.00
H. W. Bowen	2.00
Wm. G. Wilson	2.50
E. A. McGrew	2.00
G. W. Lucas	2.00
C. Mitchell	2.00
W. D. Wilder	2.50
A. C. Ridgway	5.00
A. H. Giffney	5.00
S. De Frest	5.00
Tomizo Katsunuma	10.00
Walter D. McBryde, Koloa, Kauai	5.00

### MOILILI SCHOOL.

Ah Sung	\$5.00
Ah Lin How	1.00
Ah Lin	50
Elizabeth Neoh	50
Samuel Kikina	50
Tera Uaka	50
Masa Eshaki	50
Ah Yit	50
Ah Side	50
Ah Kan Sum	50
Ah Sai Kame	50
Ah Shaw	50
Ah See	50
Ah Sen	50
Ah Chew	50
Ah Lim	50
Ah Tau	50
Ah Chong	50
Halsa Hiroka	50
Koa Suzuki	25
Katsuchi Sato	25
Torea Mastumoku	25
Yuka San	25
Yaiye Shigeka	25
Ah Yen	25
Aurea Foster	25
Othara Hiramoto	25
Gay Moon	50
See Leung	50
See Kong	50
Marge F. Maron	2.50

### WAIKAPU, OAHU.

T. Tokimori	\$1.50
T. Suzuki	1.50
K. Nakamura	1.50
K. Kaji	1.50
U. Kakunishi	1.00
H. Kamijo	1.00
R. Kawakami	1.00
K. Takagi	1.00
T. Yamataka	1.00
S. Suyehiro	1.00
S. Kobata	1.00
S. Sasaki	1.00
S. Sakata	1.00
S. Sonoda	1.00
T. Saito	50
T. Nagaoaka	50
Y. Morita	50
H. Fujimoto	50
H. Yemi	50
N. Yamauchi	50
Y. Yoshida	50
Y. Okihiro	50
N. Hara	50
T. Yanagisawa	50
T. Ohta	50
M. Katsumura	50
K. Hamada	50
K. Yukawa	50
K. Izumi	50
K. Higashio	50
K. Kobayashi	50
K. Murooka	50
T. Iritake	50
A. Nishimoto	25

### THE SAME OLD STORY.

J. A. Kelly relates an experience similar to that which has happened in almost every neighborhood in the United States and has been told and re-told by thousands of others. He says: "Last summer I had an attack of dysentery and purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which I used according to directions and with entirely satisfactory results. The trouble was controlled much quicker than former attacks when I used other remedies." Mr. Kelly is a well known citizen of Henderson, N. C. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Detective David Kaapa is investigating a case of malicious destruction, wherein Senator David Kanuha's new residence in Palani seems to have been the object of a vandal's knife. The doors and casings were smashed, windows broken and the lanai posts mutilated.

Off for the Races.  
The Kinau takes away a big list of passengers today; the majority of whom are booked for Hilo. The sporting fraternity is well represented and it is understood that plenty of money is going with them which will follow the winners and losers at Hilo race track.

## BY AUTHORITY.

### TAX ASSESSOR'S OFFICE.

To the Tax-Payers of the First Division, Island of Oahu:

The Tax Assessor's Books for the year 1902, for the several Taxation Districts, will be open for inspection, by persons liable for taxation, between the 1st and 15th days of July (Sundays excepted), from 9 o'clock in the forenoon until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, as follows:

### DISTRICT OF HONOLULU.

At the Assessor's Office, Judiciary Building, Honolulu.

DISTRICT OF EVA AND WAIANAE.

At the Oahu Railroad & Land Co.'s Depot, Pearl City, Ewa, between the 1st and 15th days of July, and at the Court House, Waianae, between the 1st and 5th days of July.

### DISTRICT OF WAIKALUA.

At the Post Office, Waialua.

### DISTRICT OF KOOLAULOAA.

At the Court House, Haunala.

### DISTRICT OF KOOLAUPOKO.

At the Office of the Deputy Assessor, Kaneohe.

JAS. W. PRATT,  
Assessor First Division.  
Honolulu, June 30, 1902. 2397-3t

## CHAS. BREWER & CO'S. NEW YORK LINE

Bark Foohing Suey  
SAILING FROM  
NEW YORK TO HONOLULU  
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Honolulu.  
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The Standard Oil Co.  
The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals.  
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.

The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.

The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

Capital, \$250,000.00.

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Vice-President.....M. P. Robinson  
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OF BOSTON.

OF HARTFORD.

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